IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
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IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, where all communications must be Addressed.

No 55,974.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5.30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE..	6000	MARMORA...	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA ...	12300
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	1300
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting steamers at Port Said.

Passengers leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the Office at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra ..	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz ..	8000..	G. Gilmuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilmuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with

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SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

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†Fares according to route on Railway.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Mr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Lova	8th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

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6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
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Steamer Coromandel for Time Route via Suez ....1205 Thurs. 12th June, 9 a.m. direct.
Dwarka ....1635 Friday 13th June 10 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

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(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushir and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 12th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basren.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Thursday, 12th June.
†Pundua	3505	„ 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	„ 24th July.

*Calls at Seyonelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

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Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Nicol Road, near
7th June, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call at Gibraltar or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	18 July	26 July	10 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	25 „	.....
City of Poona*	7467	20 „	27 „	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 „	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London ‡	9000	2 Oct.	8 „	22-23 „	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 „	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta	7630	11 „	18 „	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 „	29 „	13 „	.....
New Twin Screw...	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 „	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 „	21 „	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	8594	25 „	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
‡ Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

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Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
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CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

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Manager

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

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WHETHER AMATEUR or PROFESSIONAL, the PIANIST is expected to prove a well skilled executant, and as most students of music in this country aspire to be pianists, they will find the REPERTOIRE of this particular art a very extensive one. As a foundation however, Mr. Frank St. Leger, professor of music and the piano, in carefully explaining the difference between the serious study of music and the study of playing and singing which is so persistently mistaken for it, recommends the following selection which it is calculated will supply the demand of all lovers of music.

"The Suitos" and some of the "Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues" ... ...Bach
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"Impromptu" in A flat, "Nocturne" in F minor Op. 55, "Valse" in C sharp minor, "Ballade" in a A flat "Berceuse" in D flat Op. 57 and the "Preludes," "Etudes" and "Scherzos" .. ..Chopin
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A knowledge of the foregoing will provide the pianist with a remarkable REPERTOIRE of moderately difficult first class piano music, both in "Music of the Past" as well as "Music of the Present" and to which of course may be added AD LIB many beautiful compositions which can be found in the comprehensive Albums published of the Great Masters of the piano.

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All the music mentioned in the above list may be had at our Piano and Music Department, where it will interest you to spend a half hour once a week and look over our collection of music and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so. We will place a piano at your disposal to try over pieces which may be found attractive.

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PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

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Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
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Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
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Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

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Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager.

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Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held at Killick Buildings, Home Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1913, at 6 p.m., for the receipt of the Annual Report of the Retiring Committee with Statement of Accounts and for the election of a Committee of Management and Auditor.

D. W. WILSON,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN NOTICE.

THE following are particulars of the proposed Train service for to-day and to-morrow :—

SUBURBAN TRAINS.
Full Service.
POONA TRAINS.
Full Service.
NORTH-EAST TRAINS.
DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
27	Delhi Express	7-30
11	Passenger	9-40
1	Nagpur Mail	14-0
31	Manmad Express	14-20
	Saturday only.	
13	Passenger	16-30
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21-0
157	Itarsi Passenger	22-45

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
30	Delhi Express	6-40
12	Passenger	12-5 expected
14	Passenger	20-35 expected
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45
8	Jubbulpur Mail	13-20
32	Manmad Express	12-20
	Monday only.	

SOUTH-EAST TRAINS.
DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
17	Passenger	0-20 on 8th and 9th inst.
15	Passenger	10-10
9	Madras Mail	22-0

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
10	Madras Mail	6-0
18	Passenger	23-30 expected.

The Down Lonavla Express leaving Bombay at 14-20 will run to-day only, returning from Lonavla on Monday morning.

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpur Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th June, 1913.

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London Telegraphic Address : "ANGELLA 10."

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WASUDEO LAXMANRAO REGE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Sheriff's Bailiff.
BHASKER SHRIDHAR JOSHI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tub Manufacturer.
VIRJI MEGHJI, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Grain Merchant.
BANDEALLY EBRAHIM PASSAYA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.
CANJEE JEEVANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
HENRY WILLIAM POYNTZ, late Major, The Sherwood Foresters.
PITAMBER KANJI, late of Bombay, Kutchi Dossa Oswal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.
NANABHAI NAGINDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.
(Miss) BEATRICE L. BRIGHTWELL, late of Bombay European, a Nurse in the Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.
F. L. NICOLLS, late a Master in the Daly College, Indore Residency, European.
DINSHAW DHANJIBHOY WELLINGTON, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Carding Master.
FREDERICK BINGHAM, late of Karachi European.
THOMAS RAMPTON PENNINGTON late Piano Tuner and Dealer in Pianos, Bombay, European.
GANPAT BABAJI ARGADE, late of Bombay, Deshastha Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Bond Writer.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 16th day of May, 1913.

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The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

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THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT
6-30 8-30 10P.M.,
THE FILM OF THE AGE.

We have shown many great films, and now we have pleasure in announcing the greatest of all

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A DRAMATISATION
of Sienkierviez's great novel
NOTHING LIKE IT HAS EVER BEEN ATTEMPTED BEFORE.
It is a tale of Imperial Rome in the days of
NERO
AND THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

FULL OF GREAT SCENES.

THE BURNING
OF
ROME.

THE CHRISTIANS THROWN TO THE LIONS.

IN SIX PARTS
THIS WEEK
PARTS I AND II.
QVO VADIS?
THE CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
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ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE
is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT AND THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.
3,000 FEET—3 PARTS.
THE IRON HAND.
A DUEL OF WITS BETWEEN A CLEVER DETECTIVE AND A CUNNING SPY.
SEE THE DETECTIVE'S RESCUE FROM DEATH!
SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR-BOAT CHASE!
SEE THE CAPTURE OF THE SPIES GANG!
THRILL UPON THRILL!
SENSATION UPON SENSATION!
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
PRIZE SHOW—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT.
OUR GRAND PROGRAMME
NEVER SHOWN BEFORE
THE PROGRAMME.

1. MEDIUM FOR A SON — — — — (Coloured, Comic).
2. A DAY IN JERUSALEM ... ... (Travel).
3. MOUNTAINEER'S ROMANCE ... ... (STAR Drama).
4. GAUMONT GRAPHIC ... ... (World's Heraldings)
5. BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST ... ... (STAR Drama).
6. CONSTRUCTING A DAM ... ... (Interesting).
7. AFTER FIFTY YEARS ... ... (STAR Drama).
8. LEAH FINDS JOE AT THE BANK ... ... (Comic).

PRICES—Re. 1, and Annas 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.).
NOTICE.—GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

WANTED.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, who understands plan, can supervise and take measurements of the work done of Building, in the Central Provinces.
Apply with certificates, stating salary, to Box No. 59, care of this Paper.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of an airy bungalow, Minton tiled, having 3 large bed rooms, one drawing room, 2 bath rooms, Verandahs all round, open on all sides with a large compound and garden situate at 26, Mount Road, Mazagon, only 2 minutes' walk from the Tram Terminus. Rent very moderate.
Apply on the premises or to
B. NAZIR & Co.,
17-19, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GONCUROL
A GENUINE
Specific for the
CURE
OF ALL
URINARY DISCHARGES.
STOPS DISCHARGES WITHIN 2 DAYS.
THE GONCUROL AGENCY,
38, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
Please mention this Paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
GRAND BOMBAY "DANCING FESTIVAL"
A grand spectacular Performance at which the STAR DANCERS of all the European Capitals will appear.
Augmented by Special Cinema Films.
6-30—Carriages at 8-30. 9-30—Carriages at 11-30.
Commencing TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 7th.
THE 4 SISTERS DUBRAY.
Sensational Acrobatic Dancers.
MADAME JAKOWLEW
Prima Dona from the St. Petersburg Imperial Opera.
FRAULINE ADELLE DIAMOND
The jolly Dutch Girl.
MADEMOSEILLE LENA FRAMSOIS
French Pot-Puri Dancer.
MISS SYBIL GERRARD
A Wee Bonnie Lassie from Scotland.
MISS ROSIE JOHNSON
A Dancer from the Emerald Isle.
JESSIE GILLEY
American Rag Time Dancer.
ANNIE BLACKBURN
The Sailors Idyl. Dancer.
THE FAMOUS JAKOWLEW TRIO
Whirlwind Cossack Dancers.
Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 12 to Rs. 3; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2
Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; and Gallery, Annas 4.
PLAN AT ROSE'S.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds. Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No.

ECONOMY.—Economical Purchases of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES and all kinds of requisites for ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL Officers, can be obtained through the only Firm.—SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GARDEN LOVERS??? Plant now?? The Climbing Glory Lily Bulbs; Exceedingly beautiful and curious looking orange and yellow flowers. Price Rs. 2 per dozen. PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA & SONS, Seed and Bulb Merchants, 8 Napier Road, Poona. Illustrated catalogue of Seeds and Bulbs sent free upon request.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

MAGIC RING through which you can see and enquire every thing and get suitable replies, works wonder. Price Rs. 2-8 each.—NOVELTY CO., Bombay.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET.—2nd FLOOR of HOUSE No. 144, Prince's Dock, for Europeans, large, airy and comfortable. Apply sharp on premises.

TO BE LET promptly at a very moderate Rent, 1st FLOOR, Sunny Side, Club Road, Byculla, airy and open all round. Six Bed Rooms, one large Hall, Dining Room. Open for inspection. Apply sharp A. M. JIVANJI & Co., Parsi Bazar, 30-36, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
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PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as chairs, cupboards, easy-chairs, chest of drawers, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, tables, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

Property of a deceased European gentleman, such as teakwood office tables, bedstead, dinner wagon, lamps, hat stand, almyrah, and wearing apparels, cooking pots, etc.

Property of a European gentleman—

Two very old unique blackwood carved chairs (about 100 years old).

One box pictures, two boxes oil paintings and carpet, etc.

By order of the Office concerned—

8 cases, each 25 dozen Mekka bouquet (scent).

9 cases Nizam bouquet and Mahbub bouquet (scent).

3 coal gas lamps.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred dog cart.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, at Parsee Bazar and Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 641 of 1911.
Hormusji Framji Manekshahna...Plaintiff
vs.
Nasarwanji Bomanji Panthaki, and others ..... Defendants

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 641 of 191 (Hormusji Framji Manekshahna vs. Nagarwanji B. Panthaki and others), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises :—

Particulars :—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 313 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 431 432, New No. 5460, Old Survey No. 809 New Survey No. 9189, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward, No. 2286, and Street No. 190, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the property of the late Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Vandri, on the South by the house belonging to the Shravak temple, known as Apasara, on the East by Borah Bazar Street, and West by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.—The Receiver will receive any private offers before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th June, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Property at Parel.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Messrs. Raja Lukhma by an indenture of mortgage dated 18th October, 1896, and by an indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 10th October, 1898, and on account and risk of Chintaman Raghoba Bhicoba Chintaman and Morgesh Chintaman the mortgagors, the following:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land situate at Parel village in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (308) three hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 55, New No. A-14189, Old Survey No. "none," and New Survey No. 91, and bounded on the North by a public passage, on the South by a public passage, on the East partly by the property of Janardan Runchord and partly by the property of Parashram Wasudeoji, and on the West by a public passage.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel village, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (136) one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 55, New No. C-14188, and New Survey No. 1298 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward No. 2553, Street No. 1247, and bounded on the North and East by the property of Jagonnath and Janardhan Runchord, and on the South and West by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. W. Phipps consisting of glass and crockeryware, dessert, sideboard, dumbwaiter, bentwood chairs drawing-room suite, teapoys, easy-chairs, sliding screen, writing-table, two-seated sofa, almyrah, wardrobes, revolving bookstand, single and double bedsteads, tea-box, one typewriter, iron safe, aluminium utensils, etc., English leather goods such as stationary cases, despatch boxes, collar boxes, canvas dirty clothes bags, tiffin baskets.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred brougham by Morgan, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred tricycle wheels palanquin office shigram, with a grey Arab horse and harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction-sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Bagg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) to the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assets of the Mill and shall have the benefit of and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 33,620 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back from the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 1006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0 the remainder bearing New Survey No 2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large one-fireproof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped, with up-to-date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Hooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, J. Howard, and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings and Machinery will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers the Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited Hime Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Goolam Hoossein Abdulalli Salwala and Tyeballi Abdulalli Fitalwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 20th day of July, 1911, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and leasehold land or ground together with the messuage or tenements standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Parel Road, on the east side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 701, New No. 3185, New Survey No. 3665, assessed in the book of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2262, Street Nos. 379—381, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North partly by the house of Heptoola Shaikh Adam and partly by the house of Rehmanji Khanbhai, on the South by the property of Emamudin Rafi Saheb, on the East by the sweeper's passage, and on the West by the said Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, which the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Gulam Hoosein Abdulalli and Tyeballi Abdulalli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichund and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th June, 1913.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

"THE AMULET"
PINCE-NEZ CLARE PROTECTOR
PROTECTED IN ENGLAND & INDIA
BY
His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE, Rs. 6.
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS
TO
His Majesty's Government.
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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Homayun 2154 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, sailed yesterday for a Akyab with ballast.

The steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain W. G. Rivers, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Natal 17th May via Delagoa Bay and Beira, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. E. Vine, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Rysbergen, 2305 tons, Captain J. Burger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 25th May with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Byrne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Trocas, 2,657 tons, Captain E. Laidman, sailed yesterday for Abadan, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lingaj, 957 tons, Captain R. S. Butler, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Henley ... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .. R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator....Capt Hickman Survey Str.
R I M S Dalhousie .....ComdRobinson ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—JUNE 6.

Clan Leslie ... 2199 Henderson .....J F and Co
China .....4161 Tocque ..... P & O Co
Cairnross ....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Carthusion.....2576 Davies .....
Farara .....717 Feathers .....
Homayun,... .....2154 Murch .....T M & Co
Hwen..... 2615 Jenkins .....J F and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Indravati..... 573 Esmail ..... Bo S N Co
Koronna.... 2267 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Kanzler.....1465 Schopp ....A S Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy.T M and Co
Nawab.....2041 Kass .....T M and Co
Middleban Castle.2899 Walters.....T M & Co
Ninian .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Nurani .....2870 Atkin.....T M and Co
Ooloobavia .....3437 Raddick .....M M and Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones ..... T M and Co
Rodera.....3159 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.....2305 Burger ...A Yall & Co
Sutherland ..2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwarzenfels....2448 Ketsevich W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2884 Goodridge. A Yule and Co
Salsette..... ...2391 Vine ..Aden ..P & O Co
Trocarrell... 2479 Lower.....Ralli Brothers
Bahmani ...1872 ...Mc Intyre...Jeddah ... . T M & Co
Uganda.....3451 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and Co
Umona.....2388 Divers.....L'pool... W & A G & Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt ..... M M and Co
Ujina .....2426 Hill ..... M M and Co
Vellore ....168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Wachtfels...3627 Helpers .....W & A G & Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co
F Portloe ...1959 Roberts.....G. & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest. Date.	Agents.
A Hannington Court	.....	3217 Wilson	...	7-6 W and A G and Co
B Clan Macintyre	...	3752 East	...	J Finlay & Co
C&R Wardenfels		2792 Spillman		12-6TM & Co
D&E Havraise	...	3649 Salido	..	Dunkirk..... M Maritimes Co
F Royal Prince	...	3515 Coull	...	20-6 K N & Co
K Lancefield	...	3671 Meikle	.....	J F & Co
M Markomannia	...	2810 Fapps	...	Hamburg..... 13-8...W & A G & Co
N Beckburgeu	...	2447 deHond	..	2-6 T M & Co
O Ville-de-Bordeaux	...	3004	..	Giulloh J M & Co
P Weissenfels	.....	2433 Khumchaff	.....	Kabi 5-6...W & AG & Co
Q Zamani	.....	2472 Driver	...	15-6...T M & Co
H W P D				
Kaveri.....		553 Fakura		Bo S N Co
M W D D				
Puraca.....		2147 de Hond	...	9-6 ...T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Umona	Rivers	Natal, May 17
6	Salsette	Vine	Aden, June 1
	Rysbergen ...	Burger	Calcutta, May 25

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	C of Naples .	Pine	Karachi
	Linga	Butler	Karachi
	Trocas	Laidman ..	Abadan
	Sildra	Byrne	Calcutta
	Homayun ...	Murch	Akyab

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Rahmani for Jeddah, &c.
„ Umona for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer 'City of London" outward bound sailed from Port Said on the 5th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 16th instant. The same Co's steamer "City of Manchester," homeward bound left Port Said on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd Co's steamer "Cleopatra," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant morning.

The B I S N Co's s s "Malda," left Aden at 11-35 a.m. yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE
HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th June, 1913.

357. Musketry—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 8th instant. Distance 200 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

358. Resignations—The undernamed members of "G" Company are struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st April 1913:—

No 6599 Sergt R D Baylis, No 7417 Vol C E L Anderson, No 6357 Vol A E Baker, No 6827 Vol W S Benwell, No 7366 Vol C W Beadel, No 6853 Vol N L Fisher, No 7041 Vol S Gray, No 7316 Vol A Gilchrist, No 6392 Vol E F Halliwell, No 6524 Vol E Hargreaves, No 6453 Vol G J Lennox, No 7137 Vol A B Morrison, No 7123 Vol R B Ryall, No 7313 Vol V Rowsell.

359. Enrolment—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No 6560 Vol H P W MacNaughton.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DORMER—May 20, at 33, Sloane Gardens, S.W., the wife of Capt. W. Cottrell-Dormer, of a son.

GUEST—May 14, at Templeton House, Roehampton, the wife of Major the Hon. H. C. Guest, M. P. of a son.

HARRIS—May 19, at the Bunker, Wellington College Station, Berkshire, the wife of Capt. H. H. M. Harris, late the Highland Light Inf. of a daughter.

LESLIE—May 11, at Frimley Mount, Paignton, Devon, the wife of Lieut. A.G. Leslie, R. N. of a daughter.

TROUP—May 15, at 4, Cavendish Road, Southsea, the wife of Capt. A. G. Troup, Royal Marine Art. of a son.

UNIACKE—May 14, at 186, Victoria Road, Charlton, the wife of Capt, C. D. W. Uniacke, R. A. of a son.

VYVYAN—May 15, at Halkyn, N. Wales, the wife of Capt. Geoffrey Vyvyan, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLIFF McCUILLOCH—RAINSFORD HANNAY—May 20, at Troqueer Parish Church, Dumfries, by the Rev. James A. Campbell, Edward Adam Cliff McCulloch, Kirkclaugh, Gatehouse, and Kindar House, Newabbey, Dumfries, to Mary, eldest daughter of Col. R. W. Rainsford Hannay, of Kirkdale, Creetown.

DILLON—M'OLIVER—May 21, at Trinity Church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. W. J. Margetson, Robert Arthur, only son of Lieut.-Col. Robert Dillon, of 15, Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone, to L. Maud, widow of the late J. Lachlin M'Oliver, N.Z.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—May 16, at her residence, 129, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, Charlotte Parkyns, widow of the late General F. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 84.

GLYN—May 19, at Northwood, Richard Henry Glyn, son of the late Capt. R. H. Glyn, Grenadier Guards, aged 71.

KEPPEL—May 18, at Melrose, Manor Road, West Worthing, Emily, the very dearly-loved wife of Rear-Admiral Leicester Chantrey Keppel.

NAYLOR—May 17, at Manora House, Bognor, Col. Charles Edward Naylor, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 83.

ROBERTS—May 20, at 92, Philbeach Gardens, S. W., Maria, widow of the late Col. Edward Roberts, C. B, aged 73.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

STOWELL.—May 14, at Nandi Hill, the Rev. F. Arthur and Mrs. Stowell, of a son.

MOLYNEUX—May 25, at St. Roches, Coonoor, the wife of the late Major E. Molyneux, C.I.E., D.S.O., 25th Cavalry, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim:—Poor son of man, how very ignorant he is, and how negligent of the right path which he should take!

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Homaje March.....Wagner
Overture .....William Tell .....Rossini
Selection (from).Das Rheingold.....Wagner
Serenade .....Love in Arcady ...Wood
Valse.....Nights of Gladness .....Arcliffe
Melodies (from).Gipsy Love .....Lehar
Intermezzo .....Little Gadabout .. Colin

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March .....A Bunch of Roses .....Chapi
Selection...The Dancing Mistress..Monckton
Valse .....Oh! Oh! Delphine ...Caryll
Largo .....Handel
Serenade...Amina .....Lincke
Selection...The Chocolate Soldier..Straus
Serenade..Szillietta ....Blon

MUSIC AT BANDRA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Bandra Lands End commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow.

Spanish March..A Bunch O'Roses ...Chapi
Overture ..... Esmeralda .....Herman
Valse.....Casino Tanze.....Gung'
Selection .....The Arcadians .....Monoktop
Dance .....In the Shadows.....Finck
Characteristique .....Teddy Bears Picnic..Bratton
Selection..... The Merry Widow ..Lehar
Romance .....Hobomok).....Rees
Patrol .....Wee Macgregor ...Amers

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March Chinese..Kwang Hsi .....Lincke
Japanese Mazurka .....La Mausme .....Ganne
Valse..... .....Love and Life in Vienna .....Komzak
Selection .....The Dairymaids .. Rubens
Air de Ballet ...Lancelot .... Adam
Selection ..... Prince's Ida .....Sullivan
Two Step.....Alexanders Ragtime Band.....Berlin

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Frauz Ferdinand" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow. (Sunday).

THE FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of May, 1913, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 11,018 of whom 4,164 were males, 3,828 females, and 3,026 children. The average daily attendance was 355.

HINDU ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Shivratanlal Wajpai, manager of Shri Venkateshwar Press, has issued a large number of invitations to attend the Satyanarayen Puja and Bhajan to be held on the Press in Khetwadi to-night at 10 p.m. Hari Bhuckti Parayan Govind Buwa and Tukaram Babaji Buwa will play the Bhajan.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The members of the above Institute celebrated the birthday of His Gracious Majesty King George V. by a "Conversazione" of the Members. The Hall was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated, a large sized portrait of H. I. Majesty being hung up in the centre. Mr. D. R. Simons, the president opened the proceedings and called upon Dr. A. J. Noronha, L.M. and S. to propose the Royal Toast, which he did dwelling upon the beneficents of the British Raj, the members all joining and singing the "God Save the King." The next toast, that of the "Institute was submitted by the Vice-President; Mr. J. M. Lopes. A telegram of congratulation was sent by the President to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

DOCTOR'S DEATH AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports that Dr. A. E. Griffin, the ship's doctor, died on Monday last, of heart-failure. He was 46 years of age, and had served many years in the Company's service. He was buried at sea.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The big attraction here this week is a long detective drama, depicting the adventures of a clever detective in his pursuit of a cunning spy. This detective, who is known throughout the Secret Service Force as "The Iron Hand" learns that the spy is after some important naval plans, and follows him in order to frustrate his designs How after a series of hair-breadth escapes and dashing adventures he succeeds in baffling the spy and destroying his whole gang is well worth seeing. There is no doubt visitors to the America-India this week are in for a "good thing."

THE EXCELSIOR.

Competition among the theatres goes keener and keener every week to the manifest advantage of the public. The Excelsior has always specialised in films, as distinct from the variety show, and it sometimes reaches a very high level indeed. For this week and the following fortnight the management have brought forward an ambitious scheme no less than to present to the Bombay Public "Quo Vadis" the greatest film that has yet been produced, whether it be judged from the standpoint of length eleborateness of setting or strength of acting. There seems to be no doubt from the reports of the production in London that this great film excels all the attempts that have yet been made to produce a perfect film-play. The storey itself, which is a reproduction of Sienkiewicz's universally known novel, is a very strong one, and lends itself admirably to the art of the photographer. It abounds in dramatic situations like the burning of Rome, Nero defied by the Roman Mob, the throwing of the Christians to the lions, and the marvellous encounter between the giant slave and the bull. The film is too long for one sitting, and has been divided into three sections, one to be shown each week, and it may be said in passing that the interest increases with each new section, till the climax is reached at the very end. If only for its enterprise in bringing such a picture to the East, the Excelsior deserves well of its patrons and the general public.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Alagapuri, Zemindar of	Lumsden, C V O, R N Capt W
Balm, Mr M D	McGilliveray, I M S, Capt W S.
Bode, Mr S H	Middleton, Mr L W
Brident, Mr S H	Marriott, Maj L H
Casserly, Major J H G	Naysmith, Mr G child and infant
Comber, Mr E	Pauling, Mr P
Darley, Mr C G	Parker, Maj G M G
Davies, Rev M D	Reid, Mr R J
Davies, Mrs	Rickey, Mr J F
Deshmukh, Mr V R	Robb, Mr W
Elsmie, Lt-Col A M S	Smith, Mr J H S
Fernandes, Mr J	Seschachari, Mr K
Fernandes, Mr M	Sevagiri, Raja of
Fooks, Mr O J F	Shipp, Mrs R C
Flower, Capt S S	Simmonds, Mr C E
Framji, Mr A	Smith, Mr J H L
Gordon, Mr C H	Stead, Mr C
Gresswell Mr H G	Stoehr, Mr C F
Grey, Mr G E O	Tailor, Mr J W
Haworth, Miss L B H	Townend, Mr H P V
James, Mr L	Treasure, Mr E H M
Javery, Mr C H	Walton, Major H J
Jeffreys, Capt R G B	White, Mrs E
Joseph, Mr R	Williams, Mr A E
Krohe, Mr C G	Wood, Mr T P
Lawrie, Mr D N	
Lewis, Mrs Albert	

VICE-ADMIRAL F. E. E. BROCK, C. B., who has just been promoted to that rank, will be well remembered on the East Indies Station, as flag captain to Admiral D. H. Bosanquet when that officer flew his flag on the "Highflyer" 1899-1902.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

3rd Sunday after Trinity.—8th June, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Agutter in G Hymns 164, 189, 556, 241. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 166, 12, 232. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Choral Matins; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Tract and Book Society, Bombay. Marathi Service—9 a.m. Gujerati Service—2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion).—(Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church).—Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; Evening Service 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Reonall Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Reonall; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards Sunday School, 5 p. m.

A farewell social will be held in the grounds of Byculla Wesleyan Church on Wednesday next at 9-30 p. m. to say Goodbye to Rev. and Mrs. Jenkins.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. H

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that their is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 5. BOMBAY, June 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 5-8		1-8
3 do. Rentes.	85 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	84 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 15-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·42 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	1-8	1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 3-16	1-4	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-4	3-16	
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4	1-4	
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans- ...	4 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) is. 3 27-32d—1 32

Closing tone of silver—Very quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £30,000.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions...	£37,800,000	Dec. £	100,000
Public Deposits.	£13,700,000	Dec. £	200,000
Other Deposit ...	£38,700,000	Dec. £	1,000,000
Govt. Securities...	£12,800,000	Unchanged.	
Other Securities.	£30,000,000	Dec. £	700,000
Notes and Coin.	£27,400,000	Dec. £	800,000

The Bank Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Good business done.
Futures	...Barely steady.
Manchester	Firm but not active.
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 533 "
Imports	... 7,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·84-94
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 8½ unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug Sept.
6·34 —01	6·33 unchgd	6·23 —01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·13 unchgd	6·07 unchgd	6·04 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar. Mar.-Apr.
6·03 unchgd	6·03 unchgd	6·04 unchgd 6·05 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., July 11·55, Oct. 11·10.

New York official Noon call July 11·56 Oct. 11·10.

New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·97, Oct. 11·22.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	6,000
" Receipts at " last year...	1 900
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton	11 90 +·0

Futures—Month of July 11·73+26

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·15+11

Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 3-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ...	12·01+14
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·26—07
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	38 unchgd.
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	37 5-8 unchgd
Do. Month— ...	June July.
London—Sellers	

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	36 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July—Nominal. Dull.
Barletto Russo	36 1-4—unchgd June. —Sellers—Dull

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 98 p.c. ex-ship. ...	50 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 95 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwery—Value.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	46 1-2—1-8
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	

Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	45 1-2 —1-4
Do, Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

Linsed Calcutta ...	44 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
London—Nearest.—Value—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	42+1·4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-12-6+0-0-6 June-July—Hull—Value—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 10 3-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 8 unchgd. June-July—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 80—1-2
Yellow Metal ...	d. 7 1-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 66—3-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Den of Airlie."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India{Double bags}. 13 5 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Tendency in buyers favor. Rather more doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 4 1-2 unchgd.

Do. Months of Shipments—June—Nominal.

Tone—Neglected.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 7 —7½d.

Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.

9 9—1d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Market opened flat closed steady.

E A & a similar Crystals C & F India 13 10 1-2 unchgd

Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.

Month of Shipments ... .

Javar Sugar.—Unchanged. Steady. Very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [June 6TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Bulns.....	1,12,500	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovs	33,000	do	do
20 Boxes Sovs	22,50,000	Alexandria	do
26 Boxes Bulns.....	18,27,810	London	National Bank
5 Boxes Sovs	3,75,900	Alexandria	do
20 Boxes Sovs	15,00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
30 Boxes Sovs	22,50,000	do	M'cantile Bank
2 Boxes Bulns.....	1,22,870	London	do
7 Boxes Bulns...	2,85,0 0	do	The Supt P&O N Co
Sovns ..	1,00,000	do	do
16 Boxes Bulns....	11,07,200	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	40,500	Durban	do
Rupees ...	12,300	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	...	.....
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	34	40,731

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 5th June	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 4th June	7 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and unchanged There has been little business doing.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. August.
Do, do France	... 171
Do. do Marks	... 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 3-4
Shanghai "	... 231 1-2
Japan "	... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened quiet at 96 1-8 for Cash and the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with little doing.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs. 96 2 0
Settlement	... " 96 2 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday rates for bar silver in London were unchanged at 27 11-16 and 27 15-16 for ready and forward respectively. New York was also unchanged at 60 1-8. The local market opened at 70 3-8 for the first settlement and closed 1-16 lower as under. A small business has been done.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 6
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... "	70	3 0
1st Settlement	... "	70	5 0
2nd Settlement	... "	70	7 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... "	79	9 0
1st Settlement March	... "	79	11 0
2nd Settlement	... "	79	13 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 11·10 lakhs bills, and 48·90 lakhs T. T. at 1s.-4d. and 1s.-4 1-32d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 44 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60·10 lakhs. For next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 16th May and comes with the mail of the 23rd May brings £120,000 silver £220,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	4,60,000
Bombay ...	... "	5,50,000
Madras ...	... "	1,40.000
Total ..	"	11. 0.000

The steamer which left London on the 23rd May and comes with the mail of the 30th May brings £180,000 Silver, £270,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	21,000
Bombay ...	... "	60,000
Madras ...	... "	170,000
Total...	"	2.50.000

The steamer which left London on the 30th May and comes with the mail of the 6th June brings £350,000 Silver, £260,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay ; as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,00,000
Bombay ...	... "	6,50,000
Madras ...	... "	2,00,000
Total...	"	11,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	3,800,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	Unchanged	
Sundries	35,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	19,79,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	19,11,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	2,98,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,33,000
Bullion	58,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	.....	1,02,000
Sundries	1,04.000	.....
Cash	33,43,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	50,818	31,899	+19,101
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 5th June 1913 ..	2,515,487	2,323,150	+192337
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	27,100	30,291	— 3,191
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	49,893	55,024	— 6,131
Total...	76,993	86,315	— 9,322
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 5th June 1913 ...			
Europe ...	336,831	304,817	+ 62,014
China ...	26,831	31,805	— 4,974
Japan ...	849,943	795,188	+ 21,755
Coast Ports ...	23,601	24,254	— 1.253
Total...	1,236,408	1,158,863	+ 77,543
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	5,993	1,502	+ 4,491
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	12,918	Nil	— 12,918

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 17th May 1913, 15,411 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 24th May 1913—8,547 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh...	1,586	270,959	273,025
Central India.	857	93,960	148,481
Barsee and Nagur ...	745	108,170	103,130
Berar ...	5,709	436,499	528,126
Central Provinces ...	2,956	261,857	354,066
Total Oomras	11,853	1,171,245	1,411,828
Dholleras ...	15,398	213,692	30,086
Broach ...	5,464	286,621	141,802
Ompta and Dharwar ...	9,656	134,321	230,437
Westerns ...	5,794	82,099	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	88	345,768	120,915
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	2,691	123,057	87,701
Sind ...	61	147,198	93,052
Persian ...	4	2,310	4,526
American ...	215	32,745	19,012
Egyptian ...	194	2,144	1,442
Other sorts...	.....	4,287	9,219
Total ...	50,818	2,515,487	2,326,150

a Or 26,402 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	Bales. 400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 5th June 1913 ...	2,515,487
	2,915,487
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 5th June 1913 ...	1,236,406
	1,679,081
Less Afloat	18,911
	1,660,170
Less Estimated mill consumption	800,000
	860,170
Less up-country by rail ...	23,958
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 6th June 1913 ..	836,212
Difference since last week ...	— 16,693

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The feature of the week has been the publication of the Bureau Report which, contrary to general expectation, was bullish. By favour of Messrs. Breul and Co., we give below the May condition of the American crop in each of the individual States, received by them by cable from Liverpool. The May condition of these States for last year and the year before, as also last year's acreage for each State, are also given in the following table.

State.	Condition 1913.	Condition 1912.	Condition 10 yrs.	Last year's acreage.
North Carolina ...	76	87	83	1,55[illegible],000
South " ..	8	[illegible]	80	2,604,00
Georgia ...	69	74	92	5,02[illegible],000
Florida ...	88	75	95	283,000
Alabama ...	75	74	91	3,720,00
Mississippi ...	80	72	86	3,049,100
Louisiana ...	81	69	91	1,06[illegible],000
Texas ...	84	86	88	10,927,000
Arkansas ...	85	73	87	2,194,000
Tennessee ...	87	74	83	799,000
Oklahoma ...	87	78	87	2,711,000
Missouri ...	90	74	86	110,000
Virginia ...	83	89	93	43,000
California ...	96	95	95	12,000
Average ...	79·1	78·9	87·8	34,097,000

From the above table it will be seen that the condition for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia (representing about 9, 200,000 acres) are exceptionally low, but telegraphic advices received since the date the Bureau was made up, report a considerable improvement in the weather in these three States. The bullishness of the Bureau Report made no impression on the market at the time but this morning's advices from the American markets report an advance in New York of 26 points in July futures and 11 points in October futures, while spot is also 20 points up. New Orleans is 14 and 7 points up in futures but Spot is unchanged. The rise to hot winds in Texas, a better Spot is due demand, and shorts covering July. Weather reports will govern the future of the market.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July ...	11·47	11·73	+ ·26
" Oct. ...	11·05	11·18	+ ·13
Spot ...	11·80	11·90	+ ·10
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	11·91	12·06	+ ·15
" Oct. ...	11·15	11·26	+ ·11
Spot ...	12 5-16	12 3-16	—1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July	6·35	6·34	— ·01
" Sept-Oct.	6·14	6·13	+ ·01
Spot ...	6 61	6·66	+ ·05

The local market has been quiet during the week and very little business has been done for forward delivery. Prices have declined for Oomras descriptions generally, but especially for Khamgaon Akola which is about Rs. 5 lower on the week. Many rates are quite nominal in the absence of business. A small business is reported in Sawginned and Westerns as also Sindh Punjab. New Crop is neglected by speculators pending developments at home, and monsoon prospects in India. The tone of the market is steadier at the close in sympathy with the rise at home.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand for Broach and high class Nagpur Wurdha styles for shipment. Selection of these descriptions is becoming difficult. Khamgaon sorts are more or less neglected. Mills have bought Broach, Khandeish, Mathias and Southern stappled styles. The daily turnover has been moderate. Prices are more or less easier all round.

There has been heavy rain on the West Coast as far north as Marmagoa, and conditions are favourable for a further advance of the monsoon in a day or so. Moderate rainfall (about 1½ inches) is reported in Hyderabad (Deccan) and Ahmednagar. It was urgently needed in the last named place where there was great scarcity of water.

Several private telegrams have been received to-day, of which we give the following :—

PRIVATE.—There seems a probability of a corner in July. Bears frightened. There is very little stock in New York.

A STERN & Co.—Market affected favourably by hot winds Texas. Spot demand seems improving.

CHAS. WILLIAMS.—Rain much needed. We think demand for consumption will probably increase. We expect an advance.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 238	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ...	" 238	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	283	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	250	do
do. Bengal ...	237	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	274	do
Good M G Coompta ...	276	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	272	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	278	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Steady
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·40 +06	6·38 +05	6·29 +06
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·19 +06	6·13 +06	6·10 +06
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·08 +05	6·08 +05	6·08 +05

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady with little doing. The following business is reported this week.

AMSTERDAM :—1,000 tons at 16s. 6d. seeds, for June.

LONDON :—1,500 tons, lightseeds at 15s. 6d, seeds at 17s. 6d. for June ; also 1,000 tons light seeds at 15s. 6d. seeds at 17s. 6d. for July.

HAMBURG :—1,000 tons at 15s. light seeds, 17s. seeds for June.

GENOA :—1,000 tons at 15s. light seeds, 17s. seeds for June.

DUNKIRK :—500 tons light seeds at 15s. 6d. for September.

FIXTURES :—The following charter is reported :—

S S. "Liandrindod" :—for two p. p. at 21s 6d for June.

The following are rates :—

	June.		
Antwerp	16s	1. s	18s s. c.
Hull	18s	"	
Dunkirk	16s 6d	"	18s 6d "
Hamburg	16s	"	18s "
Genoa	17s	"	19s "
Amsterdam	16s 6d	"	18s 6d "
Liverpool Marseilles	16s 6d	"	18s 6d "
London	16s	"	18s "
Triest-Venice	21s seed		22s cotton

July 6s less than June.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	4,118,647	2,670,822
Linseed	2,198,987	2,312,097
Rape, Sai ...	777,019	711,779
Ginge lyseed ...	1,099,974	597,251
Poppyseed	815,894	199,200
Groundnuts ...	712,662	823,604
Castorseed ...	1,327,743	926,387
Rice.....	2,826,753	2,379,962
Myrabollams ...	502,586	673 897
Cottonseed.....	2,508,063	2,276,930
Mowraseed.....	20,125	9,285
Gram	519,748	865,577
Jowar.....	461,826	544,303
Maize	5,774	363,559
Barley.....	125,860	not recorded

LINSEED :—

The market has ruled quiet during the past week with a moderate enquiry for ready seed, and some business passing for September delivery. There is little encouragement from home, the tone of the markets on the other side being quiet, Little change is anticipated at present.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7	6	0 B.T.
September ...	" 8	4	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

We have little change to report in this market which has kept quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	" 7	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 8	9	0 R.T.
" Guzerat	" 8	8	0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

This market is also quiet with a small business doing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5 4 0 R. T.
" Delhi, Sept ...	5 10 0 "
White Delhi May 1914	5 10 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

There is some enquiry for yellow varities and prices are steadier. Otherwise there is little doing and stocks are small.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p c.	Rs. 58	0	0
Black Kutni ...	" 49	0	0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 63	8	0
" Secunderabad	" 61	8	0

CASTORSEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 35	0	0	

COTTONSEED :—

Quiet but steady. Moderate business.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 26	0	0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Steady with some business doing.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs. 49	8	0	
Small	" 47	8	0	

MOWRASEED :—

The market is quiet and unchanged.

We quote :—

July-Sept...	...Rs.	8	1	0 R.T.

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	50,816	bales.
Wheat	352,614	cwts.
Linseed	133,807	"
Rapeseed	17,080	"
Gingellyseed ...	8,977	"
Poppyseed	12,163	"
Groundnuts... ...	4,683	"
Castorseed	56,990	"
Rice	123,803	"
Myrabollams. ...	3,356	"
Cottonseed	60,194	"
Mowrasced	2,854	"
Gram	24,508	"
Joowar	1,898	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	1,722	"

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been quiet during the past week and only a few transactions have been reported. Rates continue steady, and spinners are not inclined to make any reductions in spite of the smallness of the demand.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai ... ... 2,000 bales

Unsold stock at Shanghai 65,500 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues dull with little doing.

GREY GOODS.—The market is very quiet.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very dull.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES.—The home market is quiet and slightly easier. The Bombay market is also quiet and there is no demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market remains very quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS.—The market is quiet ; nothing doing. There is a drop of about 20s. in both metals during the week.

COAL MARKET.

	Ready.	Forward.
Heilger's Anthracite coal ...	Nil	Rs. 17
" Standard coal ...	Nil	Rs. 16-8

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

	per Case.		
Snowdake Brand .....150° American	Rs.	6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150° American	"	5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75° Abel A'can	"	5	2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	"	5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	"	4	14 2
Tiger Brand .....125° American	"	4	14 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ..... 125°	per 2 tins 4	5	0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°	4	5	0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125°	per 8 l. gals. " 3	11	0
	per 2 tins		
Camel Brand in tins...125°	" 4	5	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4	5	0

(Continued on page 5.)

'HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,

131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co. have the best stock of Brass, Reed and String Band Instruments and appurtenances in India.

Agents for

Messrs. BOOSEY & Co.,

AND

Messrs. BESSON & Co.'s

CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS.

FLUTES	Rs.	2/8	to Rs. 275
PICCOLOS	Re.	1/-	to Rs. 64
DRUMS	Rs.	30	to Rs. 275
CORNETS	Rs.	20	to Rs. 189
CLARIONETS ...	Rs.	15	to Rs. 200
TENOR HORNS...	Rs.	40	to Rs. 174
BARITONES ...	Rs.	50	to Rs. 174
EUPHONIONS...	Rs.	60	to Rs. 220
BOMBARDONS...	Rs.	85	to Rs. 320
TROMBONES Slide	Rs.	35	to Rs. 60
TROMBONES Valve...	Rs.	45	to Rs. 189
SAXOPHONES ...	Rs.	154	to Rs. 198

FITTINGS for all instruments kept in Stock.

REPAIRS carefully executed. List Free.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

Telegrams "ROSEBUD", Bombay.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr Le Clerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

MARKET REPORT.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	...	3	11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	...	3	11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	...	3	1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	...	0	4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	...	0	3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	...	0	4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	11	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	4	5	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4	0	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	8	0
Shell 153° cases per case	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case	5	0	0
Rising Sun cases per case	4	14	0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady but almost unchanged and rates have fluctuated in few cases during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,690, Bank of India's have improved to Rs 69 1-2 to Rs 70. Indian Spicie Banks are unchanged at and about Rs 66 1-2 Eastern Bank at Rs. 87, Bombay Merchants Bank at Rs. 12 1-2 to Rs. 12 3-4. In Press Companies rates are steady at previous quotations with little doing. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 670 Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 137, Sindh Light Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 141 Upper Sindh Light Railway shares after touching Rs. 17 Premium are quiet at Rs. 15 Premium, Broach valley are unchanged at Rs. 590, Ahmedabad Dholka have changed hands at Rs 33 1-2, Central Provinces at Rs. 96, Gujarat Railways are steady Rs. 123. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 905, Bombay United are steady at Rs. 530, Century at Rs. 285 Central Indias have declined to Rs. 2,125 Dhina's are steady at 805, Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares at Rs. 1,467 1-2, Ascents at Rs. 118 3-4, Currimbhoys at Rs. 287 1-2, David's at Rs. 520, Fazalbhoys Rs. 522 1-2, Finlays at Rs. 377 1-2 Jamseds unchanged at Rs. 145, Khatau Makanji Mill shares at Rs. 1,330, Kohinoors have closed at and about Rs. 800, Madhuji's are steady at Rs. 1,500, Manekji Petits at Rs. 3210. New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 252 1-2, New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 1090, Phœnix Mills Rs. 167 1-2 Standards to Rs. 1390, Union Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 132 1-2, Westerns were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 300 and are quiet at the rate, Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1720, Textiles at Rs. 1450. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown have declined to Rs. 175, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation to Rs. 613, a good lot of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ltd., Ordinary shares was placed at Rs. 203 to Rs. 202 and Preference shares at 173. Bombay Ice & Gog Coy shares are in demand at Rs. 19, Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares have unchanged at Rs. 240 and Preference shares at Rs. 275. Phillips are steady at Rs. 38, Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares at Rs. 855, Shivrajpurs are quiet at Rs. 20, Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 98 1-2, deferred shares Rs. 221 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 174, Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 500, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co'y Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 949 and Preference shares at Rs. 720. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd. write from Manchester, on 23rd May, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,110,630	1,316,320
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	961 570	1,269,910
American deld Spinners for the week...	198,000	3:0,000
American into sight for the week	93,000	90,000
American into sight for the season	13,027,000	15,195,000
Receipts at American Ports	9,311,000	11,472,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	4,400,000	4,563,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,002,000	3,397,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	271,000	259,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton.....	127,000	122,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	145,000	85,000

Since our last Report the Whitsuntide Holidays have intervened and the above tables are made up only to Friday, May 30th, as owing to the Holidays all the figures to last Friday are not available. The Liverpool Cotton Market was closed on Saturday May 10th, Monday May 12th, and also on Friday and Saturday May 16th and 17th. The prices for American Current Month on the other days were May 9th 6. 44 1-2. May 13th 6·50, 14th 6·46 1-2, 15th 6·46, 19th 6·43 1-2, 20th 6·46, 21st 6·47 1-2, to-day at noon 6·49 1-2. Mid American Spot was quoted May 9th 6·68, 13th 6·76, 14th 6.73, 15th 6·72, 19th 6·69, 20th 6·73, 21st 6·72 and to-day 6·73.

From these figures it will be seen that we still have steadiness in Cotton and though this steadiness may be reassuring to those who have deep engagements, it does not seem to make much difference to the amount of business going through. There is not a great amount of actual business doing, in fact not anything like the average, and this may be due to the doubts expressed in some quarters as to the continuance of the present range of prices. Stable values and confidence are, however, not the only, though they are important, factors. There must be demand from the consuming centres and it is the absence of this demand that we seem to be suffering from, and have been suffering from for some time past.

The wants of the Importing Markets are not pressing, stock are fairly heavy, and Buyers prefer to wait before adding further to their already heavy engagements to see what course price will take. As far as enquiry is concerned there is plenty, and if the business done had any relation to the amount of enquiry put forward manufacturers would have had a successful week.

The weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, in its report for the week ending 19th instant, says that warmth, sunshine and showers during the past week have been beneficial to the Cotton Crop over the whole Belt, and especially in the Western and Central portions where the ground is in favourable condition for rapid growth—with the continued favourable weather conditions for the new crop we fail to see where any big advance can come from, but should a better demand spring up, which is quite likely after such a period as we have been having and there be a general revival of business, it then would probably mean a stiffening of prices.

There is not yet much business from China and the mail reports from Shanghai to hand this week speak of trade as "more or less non-existent," but of brighter prospects. Native Credit there is bad, and most of those who have dealings with that market are not satisfied with the political situation, and in fact are rather discouraged by the fact that the Government does not appear to be firmly established and that awkward developments may arise unless the malcontents can be appeared. The Chinese loan has been successfully floated and the London portion viz ;—£7,416,680 out of the £25,000,000 was immediately subscribed on issue. This has not yet had the effect of bringing any quantity of offers but the position seems now more hopeful.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—46 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 1 bale wool, Bombay Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—12 bales cotton yarn, G Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Arabia s—2 cwts dry fruit, 2 cwts pickles, S. S. Reubin.

Olympia s—2,000 cwts wheat, 5,000 castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Massilia s—14 bales buffalo hides, H N and H. Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 100 bales hemp, E Hagim ; 15 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 64 bales hemp, D Ludha ; 55 bales hemp, R Damji and Co ; 95 cwts sandlewood billets, cwts 47 cwts sandlewood chips, S Nawrojee and Co ; 45 cwts canes, R Canji ; 30 bales cotton, cuttings, A Meyer.

FOR HULL.

Cloutsham s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

Aristo s.—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5247 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s.—2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Koruna s.—500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co; 2,000 cwts barley, S Cooverji and Co ; 25 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

Ville de Bordeaux s.—1,250 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 16,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hannington Court s.—5,900 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Werdenfels s.—98 bales cotton waste, K Reeve and Co; 50 bales hemp, 155 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Beckbergen s.—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Warturm s.—36 cwts bees wax, M A Kayum

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s.—500 cwts groundnut kernel. R Jewandas and Co.

Nordmark s.—330 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co ; 600 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, 600 cwts linseed, 5,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Weissenfels s—5,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 2,500 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji ; 500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

Markomannia s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 330 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 5,022 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 600 cwts oilcake, M H Dehdashti;

Royal Prince s—55 bales cotton, 200 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co ; 204 cwts, gum kadaga, R Damji and Co ; 2,000 mowraseed B. Blascheck and Co ; 99 cwts gum Arabic. 200 cwts gum Persian, S Khetsay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—41 bales sawri cotton, H Shamjee ; 50 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 109 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—180 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Zanoni s—100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 148 bales cotton, G G Kaisha ; 1,800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 60 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Penang Maru s—392 cwts hides fleshing manure, Bessho and Co ; 1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zanoni s—1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—307 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Penang Maru s—100 bales cotton twist, J David ; 800 bales cotton twist, D Sasoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—1,600 bales cotton yarn, G Cotton and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 6.

Steamer Salsette from Aden Agents—P and O S N Co ; 1 case paper, 1 case provisions, 1 truss cottongoods, 1 case cigarettes, 88 boxes gold coins, 52 boxes gold bars, 1 boxes gold pieces, 836 bars silver.

Steamer Ryabergen from Calcutta Agents —AndrewYule and Co; 5235 tons coal.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 5th June to 6 a.m. on the 6th June :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	5	6
Total mortality from all causes		90

Before going out drink a cup of

Van Houten's Cocoa

It fortifies the system against fatigue and strengthens the nerves.

A delicious beverage.

Cheap because a little goes a long way.

Ask your grocer for a sample

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON RAINFALL CONTINUES ON WEST COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The heavy rainfall reported yesterday in north-east India has not continued, but light to moderate rain occurred over the whole country south and east of the line joining Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Darjeeling. A few showers fell also on Simla Hills and the neighbouring plains. The chief falls are :—Akyab, Cox's Bazar, Barayanganj, Berhampore, Purnea and Gaya, one.

Barisal, Jessore and Balasore two.

Calcutta four.

Saugor Island, Burdwan, Chaibassa, Ranchi, Dehra Dun and Simla, one and a half.

Chakrata and Roorkee, one.

Chanda, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Coconada and Vizagapatam, one and a half.

Marmugao, six.

Karwar, four.

Poona, Mercara, Cochin one. Mangalore and Trivandrum, two. Calicut, four.

The moist current from the Bay into Northern India will now probably decrease in intensity, and rainfall due to it is likely to diminish. There has been little change in the conditions over the east of the Arabian Sea, and monsoon rainfall continues on the West Coast as far north as Ratnagiri.

Forecast: Diminution of rainfall in north-east of the Peninsula.

CONTINUED HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The cyclone which was threatening Calcutta on Wednesday passed inland near Puri that day, and was yesterday lying over the Central Provinces. It has given rain in Lower Bengal and Orissa, Calcutta having registered nearly 6 inches during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday. But heavy rain fell yesterday, and the total will doubtless be much added to. Calcutta's total rainfall is now 11 inches in excess of normal. This morning there was a heavy downpour, and it is still raining. The sky is cloudy.

Yesterday afternoon while it was raining heavily, a large two storied pucca house collapsed at Burrabazar. The building was occupied by fourteen marwaris who were all absent on business at the time of the catastrophe.

The rainstorm, which commenced shortly before midnight on Tuesday and had continued practically without intermission since, concluded at about 5 o'clock this evening. Up to 8 o'clock this morning it had given eleven inches of rain but Dr. Harrison, officiating meteorologist, in an interview this morning, said that the present rainfall had nothing to do with the monsoon, it was caused by damp current flowing in from the Bay following the depression which passed inland yesterday. There were, however, signs of the monsoon in south-west of the Bay. In Calcutta, the incessant rainfall of the last few days has done no damage, but in southern suburbs the greatest inconvenience has been caused. Ekbalpore police thana compound is under water and several fish have been caught in it, while a number of huts in Bhowanipore have collapsed, fortunately without doing injury to any one. Reports of similar collapses of huts come from Watgunge, Garden Reach, Behala, Kalighat and Tollygunge.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Salsette, Captain A. F. Vine, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports that during the voyage she experienced Light W. S. W. winds to longitude 69, thence on Westerly.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer Bombay :—

"Conditions remain disturbed off Kathiawar, Konkan coasts, but there is as yet no indication of formation of storm."

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; minimum temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency ranging from 8° F. to 16° F. during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; minimum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0·20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bhuj and Deesa and damper at Ahmedabad. Temperature is in excess in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern and extreme eastern districts. Jubbulpore has had 0·27," Amraoti 0·30," Chanda 1·41" and Raipur 0·50." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general from Ratnagiri southwards; Ratnagiri has had 0·45", Mormugao 6·55," and Karwar 3·56." Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ahmednagar has had 1·44," Poona 0·89", Bijapur 0·19", Belgaum 0·55", Aurangabad 0·69," Nizamabad 0·44" and Hyderabad 1·34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded, Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast of the Peninsula from Ratnagiri southwards, the falls being heavy between Mormugao and Calicut Seas are rough as far north as Mormugao. Monsoon conditions appear to have extended upto Ratnagiri. Nearly general, and at places heavy, rain has fallen in the Deccan and the south-eastern and extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, while in Berar, Gujarat and south-east Madras precipitation has been local.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan and some showers in the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, the south Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Further extension northwards of monsoon conditions may occur during the day.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette" which left Aden at midnight on the 1st experienced upto Longitude 48°E. light variable winds and airs with occasionally cloudy skies ; upto Longitude 55°E. south-south-westerly or south-westerly gentle to moderate wind, slight confused sea, generally cloudy skies ; upto Longitude 60°E. gentle or moderate south-south-easterly or southerly wind, confused sea and swell overcast or cloudy air, upto Longitude 67°E. west-south-westerly or westerly moderate wind and swell, cloudy skies with "rain squalls in the vicinity" at Longitude 71°E. ; till arrival this morning easterly or south-south-easterly light wind or air cloudy skies. Conditions appear to be becoming normal for the season in the northern half of the Arabian Sea.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Station.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 5th	94·8	82·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	97.3	86·8	...	...
Muskat 5th ...	101·8	90 1	...	...
Multan ...	110·8	88·6	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	100·4	87·5	...	...
Lahore ...	...	80·6	...	...
Sirsa ...	103·3	83·0	...	...
Ambala ...	99·5	77·9	...	...
Delhi ...	101·5	80·8	...	...
Agra ...	100·5	81·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	97 3	79·1	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	95 6	73·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore ...	92·2	72·9	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	91·1	75·0	0·09	0 09
Jacobabad ...	117·1	94·8	...	0·00
Kanchi ...	91 5	83·0	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	101·1	84 2	...	0 00
Jaipur ...	101·2	81·4	...	0·00
Kotah ...	104·1	84·6	...	0 00
Bhuj ...	106·5	84·0	...	0 02
Dwarka ...	91·8	83·2	...	0 08
Veraval ...	87·6	81·3	...	0·0
Rajkot ...	102 1	79·5	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para.	100·5	82·3	...	0·25
Surat ...	93·9	80·1	0·02	1·50
Ahmedabad ...	103·1	82 7	0·20	0·25
Deesa ...	103·3	85·9	...	0·00
Neemuch ...	103·9	82·0	...	0·0
Indore ...	102·1	78·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore ...	94·3	77·3	0·27	0·27
Saugor ...	95 8	76 1	...	0·00
Hoshangabad ...	102·1	83·6	...	0·00
Khandwa ...	104·2	83·1	...	0·00
Akola ...	101·2	78 5	...	0·07
Amraoti ...	98·3	74 3	0·20	0·98
Nagpur ...	94·1	76·8	...	0·45
Chanda ...	97·5	76·0	1·41	0·88
Raipur ...	96·7	76·6	0·50	0·53
BOMBAY ...	93·0	83·4	...	0·01
Ratnagiri ...	90·3	78·4	0·45	1·48
Mormugao ...	84·5	75·7	6·55	7·61
Karwar ...	81·2	76·0	3·56	7·61
Marmagoa ...	97·9	73·1	...	0·79
Ahmednagar ...	93·1	70·5	1·44	1·48
Poona ...	89·0	69·8	0·89	2·87
Sholapur ...	94·8	74·1	0·07	1·03
Bijapur ...	90 2	73·3	0·19	1·54
Belgaum ...	85·3	69·5	0·55	1·57
Aurangabad ...	96·9	70·7	0·69	1·31
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	97·9	76·7	0·44	0·59
Hyderabad ...	93·8	75·2	1·34	2·31
Mangalore ...	84·8	75·8	2·15	9·43
Calicut ...	84·4	75·1	4·43	7·15
Cochin ...	85·7	74·2	1·07	6 92
Colombo ...	84·5	73·5	1·24	3·01
Masulipatam ...	82·3	82·2	...	0·60
Bellary ...	90·0	76·3	0·29	0·75
Cuddapah ...	101·0	78·5	...	0·05
Madras ...	95·0	80·5	...	0 01
Bangalore ...	88·8	68·3	...	2·00
Coimbatore ...	89·9	72·3	0·02	0·11
Trichinopoly ...	99·1	78 3	0·23	0·32
Negapatam ...	98·7	78·7	...	0·59

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Committee of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club have appointed Mr. Stephen Wilkinson to act as a superintending architect during the erection of the new club house at Tollygunge.

A youth of the "Mali" caste, named Moonsawmy, climbed a mangoe tree in the Monkey Tope, Lal Bagh Road, Bangalore a day or two ago and while he was picking the fruit the branch to which he was clinging broke, and he fell with it to the ground from a height of about 60 feet. The youth died instantaneously, his injuries being terrible. There was a fearful gash on the head, both shoulders were dislocated and his arms were broken.

A few nights ago two ladies in Simla reported to the Inspector of police that a suspicious looking package had been found on the road, known as the lovers walk below the grand hotel. The police proceeded to the spot and the package was placed immediately in a bucket of water. An examination showed that it contained a substance believed to be gunpowder and that it was probably a firework of some sort. A chemical analysis of its contents is being made.

At the request of the Hyderabad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Major C. L. Peacocke delivered an Address in their Hall on the 2nd inst., the Rev. C. W. Ross de Souza being in the chair. The subject of the address was:—"The Efficacy of Prayer and of the Holy Communion". There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including many non-christian gentlemen and several of the local clergymen.

Under the auspices of the "Imperial Services League of Modern Thought" a series of lectures is being arranged for in Secunderabad upon the subject of "Human Evolution." The lecturer will be Major C. L. Peacocke. We may mention that this League was formed early last year by a group of officials in the various public Services "for the purpose of enabling Officers and their families to keep in touch with the intellectual and ethical movements and the philosophic, religious, mystic and scientific thought of the age." The President is Lt. Colonel R. W. Nicholson, the Vice-President is Major G. H. Rooke (Leinster Regt.), and the Council is made up of nine other Officers of the Imperial Services, Naval, Military, and Civil.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen R L Payne C B, D S O	Capt A J D Thomson, 1 A
Col J B Chatterton, 6 G R	Lieut E W Spurgin, 29 Lrs
Col J R Mathewes, 21 Cav	Lieut H L Reilly, 82 Punj
Col W T Fairbrother, C B I A	Lieut T M Carpendale 8 Punj
Col P Hehir, I M S	Lieut J P Wallie, 11 Lrs
Col S G Burrard, C S I, R E	Lieut P D C Eliot, 14 Lrs
Lieut-Col F H B Commeline, 2 Lrs	Lieut A J T Farfan R A
Lieut-Col F Weedon, R E	Lieut E M Little, R A
Lieut-Col H C Bernard, 45 Rifles	Lieut J A H B Somerville, R A
Lieut-Col R R Gordon, I A	Lieut O Brown, 7 Lrs
Lieut-Col H St G Thomas, 84 Punj	Lieut C C K Daly, 119 Inf
Lieut-Col J Jackson, I M S	Lieut C L N Newall, 2 G R
Lieut-Col J F Whyte, I A	Lieut A M Kennedy, 8 G R
Lieut-Col F C Pereira, I M S	Lieut H C Beauchamp, R I M
Major W S Prentis, 86 Punj	Nursing-Sister Miss E S Greenwood; Q A M N S I
Major P H Dundas, 6 L Inf	Mr S E Coventry
Major L L Hepper, R A	Mr J J Durack
Major O H Lawson, 26 Punj	Mr T Gregson
Major S W Robinson, R G A	Mr J E Goudge
Major J A Wilson, D S O, S G R	Mr E A Greswell
Major H O Lathbury, M W S	Mr J F Graham
Major H H Jones, S T C	Mr F Kaye
Major H A V Cumming, 24 Punj	Mr S H Clarke
Major H B des V Wilkinson, G S O	Mr C V Harris
Major C E Tristram, 125 Rifles	Mr B C Howell
Major J A Stewart, 13 Raj	Mr C Brown
Major H W R Potter, 129 Inf	Mr W F Freeman
Major C A F Hocken, 35 Horse	Sir H W C Carnduff, D I E
Major W F Barry, I A	Mr A H Francis
Major T Hunter, I M S	Mr A Kermack
Major O St J Moses	Mr R Jackson
Capt D G Bromilow, 14 Lrs	Mr G W Deane
Capt C G Heare, 39 C I H	Mr A G Furness
Capt F H Moody, 13 Lrs	Mr C L Cartwright
Capt B E Morgan, 93 Inf	Mr H S Duncan
Capt A Delme-Radcliffe, 105 M L I	Mr L S Bharucha
Capt W P C Williams I M S	Mr B C H C Kennedy
Capt E St C Gray, 34 Horse	Mr C L Burns
Capt G N Mackie, 54 Sikhs	Mr G S Henderson
Capt R H Marsh, 18 Lrs	Mr B W Wahl
Capt L D Rollo, 96 Inf	Mr C A Mumford
Capt A J Symes, I M S	Mr G D Badkin
Capt A D Chanter, S T C	Mr W Roberts
Capt P Fitz G Norbury, Aden Troop	Mr A W Richards n
Capt W A Stewart, adj-Rangoon Vols	Mr W P White
Capt C F J Knaggs, A R D	Mr T W Stewart
Capt O H Radford, 57 Rifles	Mr T B Tate
Capt H M Hogg	Mr A O Vaz
Capt R D Saigol, I M S	Mr L Mercer
	Mr L E Sharp
	Mr C M McCrie
	Mr A H Manger
	Mr J F Middleton
	Mr R Wilkinson
	Mr E H T White
	Mr A A F Min hin
	Mr Atdur Rahim
	Mr C G Todhunter
	Mr C W, Wood
	Mr J S Westerdale
	Mr G Wiles
	Mr V K Namjoski
	Mr O Rothfeld
	Rev E S Thomas
	Rev W Thomson

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H W Knox-Niven, 25 Cav, 6 mo. M C	Capt F F Hunter, 3 mo
Capt H St G M Mc-Rae, 45 Sikhs, 4 mo M C	Engine r, H Ellis, B I M 3 mo M C
Capt A D S Arbuthnot, R E, 4 mo	Nursing-Sister Miss K Hunter Q A M N S I, 5 mo M C
Capt W A Mearns, I M S, 2 mo	Mr D C Johnstone, 2 days
Lieut H E Crowse, 15 Sikhs 4 mo	Mr L K Martin, 2½ mo
Lieut R Simson, 4 Cav, to 3-10-13 M C	Mr A C Stewart, M V O, 45 days
Second Lieut T F Stocker, 81 Punj, 5 mo M C	Rev A Nelson, 6 mo
	Mr H A Reily, 6 mo M C
	Mr A T Viecx, 2 mo 16 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A C Vernieux	Mr J V S Wilkinson

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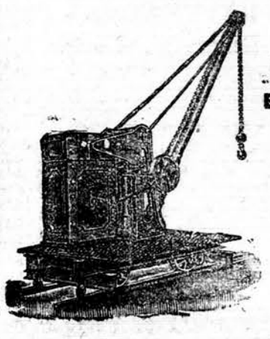

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 7th June, 1913.

"THOUGHT-MOSAICS."

If proof were needed of the World's incurable optimism, it could easily be supplied by the publishers, who view with approval the touching faith of the public in the newness of new books. In spite of unrealized expectations, of frequent disappointments, we can scarcely contemplate without a flutter of interest an immaculate binding and an unknown title, unless, of course, we happen to belong to the critical minority of collectors, antiquarians, and students, in whom presumably the words 'a new book' fail to arouse a thrill of pleasant anticipation. This instinctive trust that freshness and originality will always be forthcoming, is indeed a surprising trait in the human character. Nine hundred years before the Christian era the wisest of men declared it to be his conviction that no one could ever say with truth—"See, this is new", and yet we still say it daily, and still the bookseller's bland assistant hands the latest volumes to us across the counter with this very remark. It seems almost unreasonable of us to expect that the authors, mere limited mortals as they are, should continue from age to age to display an amazing fertility of resource, an inexhaustible fund of invention, a trieless ingenuity in portraying the tricks of fate and the consequences of human passion. One would imagine that, after all these years, there would scarcely be an aspect of life or an episode left which could truthfully be described as "new," and yet we expect our writers of fiction to devise for us yearly, or half-yearly, new plots, new characters, new denouements; we demand from our essay-writers new reflections on life and its clashing forces; we ask from our poets new thoughts, and a new arrangement of illuminative words and phrases.

This desire for novelty in literature does not necessarily argue a corresponding inability to appreciate the old. We do not oust the old books from their places, we like to take them down sometimes, to read here and there a favourite passage, and to look with kindly memory at the familiar titles. Most of us nevertheless content ourselves with an occasional renewal of acquaintance, not caring to emulate the exclusiveness of the sententious old bookworm, whose motto was—"je ne lis plus, je relis." Consciously at least we refuse to follow such a course, but unwittingly we do a good deal of re-reading, and unless the detective instinct in us is very powerful, we fail to discover, in the latest thought-mosaic, ideas which have already done duty more than once. Many an ancient plot, many a threadbare incident has been "made over"; long stories have been condensed within magazine-limit, short stories have been spun out to three-volume length, whole sentences and paragraphs have been grafted on to a new stock, to blossom freely to an unscrupulous writer's renown. Sometimes, it is true, we are vaguely aware of a sense of familiarity with the story or the poem that we have just read; but, as a rule, we do not trouble to pursue the train of thought, and the theft passes muster, as far as we are concerned. Neither the reading public, nor the author from whom the borrowing has been done, are likely to suffer to any appreciable extent from the deception. The former move too quickly from book to book to be over-critical, the latter are frequently beyond the reach of earthly irritation, and secure in a reputation which cannot be undermined. The chief sufferer is the plagiarist himself; for he must surely be uncomfortably conscious that he cannot pride himself upon his mental agility, since he adopts the ideas of other writers in preference to his own; also the fear of being labelled "plagiarist" must be ever present. Still, it is probable that even the deliberate plagiarist is armed at all points against the charge of larceny. By the time he has clothed the idea in his own words, enveloped it in his own imaginative detail, worked out his own solution to its psychological problems, he becomes very positive on the subject of its paternity, and is prepared to claim the finished work, through thick and thin, as his very own production.

In this respect he is a little less sincere than his old marauding predecessors, who stole and borrowed with the utmost freedom, and were as unashamed as a man who carries about with him an umbrella which bears a strange name and address. One can scarcely call such writers plagiarists, for they made no secret of the sources from which they drew their inspiration, and they adapted from their fellow-authors, the living and the dead, in the most open manner. When we pass in mental review all the great reputations which have been built up with the aid of unoriginal plot and incident, of adapted ideas, form, and method, we begin to wonder at that point exactly such annexation ceases to be justifiable, and, at that stage, the charge of unwarrantable imitation may be made. Ethically speaking the question is no doubt one of the honesty of the proceeding, secret theft being inadmissible, although an openly acknowledged debt is perfectly lawful. The vedict of the literary world is given on broader lines, and, it is to be feared, on the rather Jesuitical principle that the end justifies the means. It is in fact a question of the writer's ability to improve upon the effort of his fellow-craftsman; for, if he can translate mediocrity into a masterpiece, he is held to be perfectly justified in supplementing his own "o'erteeming brain" with the thoughts of other authors. We do not, therefore, reproach La Fontaine with Æsop; nor Æsop with that ancient eastern writer from whom he picked up the trick of penning fables. We are glad that Tennyson evolved "The Charge of the Light Brigade" from the old and little-known ballad of "Agincourt"; we are thankful that Wolfe did nor scruple to model his "Burial of Sir John Moore" upon a poem of that useful author "Anon." Numbers of the best novels, the best plays, the best poems, have been created by a similar process of annexation, and surely even the sternest moralist would not wish them unwritten, because they do not happen to be, in the strictest meaning of the word, "original." We cannot at least reproach these writers with paucity of imagination, nor suppose that they were obliged to "lard their lean books with the fat of others' works" for the reason to which Montaigne ascribes the tricks of necessitous plagiarists—"They are forced to finde a body on which to leane themselves; they have a distrust of their owne sufficiency, and are not able to undergoe a heavy burthen, of their owne strength."

THE YELLOW FEVER DANGER. Some interesting papers, which accompany the June agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, give us the gralifying news, firstly, that the danger of the importation of yellow fever to Bombay after the opening of the Panama Canal is less than had been feared, and secondly, that little more than is already being undertaken need be done to complete the necessary precautions against it. It is the opinion of Major James, the medical officer, who is making special investigations regarding this disease, that the danger is not so serious as was anticipated although *stegomya fasciata* the mosquito which is the carrier of yellow fever germs is abundant here. Major James suggests that the provision of a constant water supply, permitting the abolition of all cisterns, will reduce the danger to a minimum, and fortunately for Bombay the Corporation has already agreed to work, which will afford this, in the doubling of the Tansa main. However, breeding-places for mosquitoes will still remain in barrels, buckets, and other receptacles containing water, and these it is suggested, may well come within the scope of the special Malaria Department, who, working on the belief that every species of mosquito is in some way injurious to human life, have already waged war on all kinds of these insects. What is particularly needed at present is power to enforce the attention of house-owners and tenants to breeding places, but it is believed that the amendments to the Municipal Act, which are already before the Legislaitve Council, will do all that is needed to give power to inflict penalties for carelessness in this respect. Regarding road—watering cisterns and the like the Municipality is now doing what is regarded as necessary, while a report is being prepared concerning the treatment of gutters under roofs. This is all which the Municipal Commissioners believes to be required. Bombay's immunity or otherwise will thus depend on the vigilance of the special municipal staff, and particularly on the assistance and support, which they may receive from the people. May we, therefore, once more appeal to the leaders of the communities now that the need of the mosquito campaign, has become doubly urgent, to do their utmost to allay the prejudices of the people, which hinder to so great an extent the execution of sanitary measures? The danger is reported to be less than had been feared, but this statement is entirely conditional on the effectiveness of preventive measures.

GARRISON ARTILLERY. A special Army Order has been issued promulgating a Royal Warrant granting special facilities for retirement and special rates of retired pay to a limited number of officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery who were commissioned between the 1st January 1900, and the 31st December, 1900. The rates of retired pay of such officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery who apply to retire before the 31st December next will be as follows:—Age 41 years, £170 a year; 40 years, £160; 39 years, £150; 38 years, £140; 37 years, £130; 36 years, £125; and 35 years, £120 a year. An officer who was under the age of 35 on 31st December, 1912, will be subject to a deduction of £5 a year from £120 for each year below the age of 35. Officers who are permitted to retire will be allowed to commute their retired pay to the extent of not more than one-half, a sum of at least £80 a year to be left uncommuted. The War Office has notified that the conditions of service for soldiers of the Royal Garrison Artillery embarking for India next trooping season are as under:—Not less than 12 months' service on embarkation; not less than six years' unexpired service on 1st October next; not under 20 years of age on arrival in India; medically fit for service in India and completed drill. Extended and re-engaged men are to be considered as available if they fulfil these conditions and are not included in the authorised exemptions.

ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION. From a pamphlet issued by the War-Office relative to anti-typhoid inoculation it appears that since the publication of the results obtained in the British Army the system of anti-typhoid inoculation has been adopted by the armies of Germany, France, America, and Japan. In all of these the protective value of the system has been clearly demonstrated and has resulted in a great saving of life both in peace and war. The process is carried out on a voluntary basis in these armies, with the exception of the American Army, in which it has been made compulsory. Up to the year 1906 there occurred every year from 1,000 to 2,000 cases of typhoid fever in India, of which about one case in four died. From 1906 till the present time the number of men volunteering for inoculation in the Indian Garrison has steadily risen until it now approximates to 80 per cent. of the whole strength of the British troops. As the number of inoculated men has increased so the number of attacks has decreased and there were only 170 cases in the whole of India, one case in eight proving fatal. It is found that between five and six times as many cases occur among those soldiers who have not been inoculated as among those who have been inoculated and, further that the disease assumes a much milder form in a man who has been inoculated within two years.

INDIAN PICTURES. India's charm to the artist still works. The latest example is the exhibition now on view at the Modern Gallery, New Bond Street, of Miss Gertrude Hadenfeldt's water-color pictures. Miss Hadenfeldt is a young and gifted artist who, finding herself in India with her family, fell under the spell of its glow and colour, and, resisting persuasion to return home, wandered from the plains to Kashmir in leisurely fashion, learning Hindustani and wielding her brushes. The result is certainly excellent. Her pictures are not full of pomp and glitter; they are, for the most part, small canvasses portraying the incidents of everyday life; the brilliant sunlight and the intense shade. While in Kashmir, the Viceroy heard of the young artist, and an inspection of her work made him a purchaser, several pictures in the exhibition being lent by him. Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Holmwood, and Mrs. Wyndham, are similarly self-sacrificing for a time. "A Kashmiri Boatman", "A Rogue of the Frontier," "A Bengali Girl," showed Miss Hadenfeldt's power of characterisation, and the street scenes the keeness of her insight and skill.

WHAT A SARDINE IS. Some of the papers at Home are asking with plaintive appeal "what is a sardine?" It is another new case in the courts which is responsible for the now familiar heading. We had thought that the problem was solved once and for all; but it still appears to be a mystery, and the query comes as pat as ever. What *is* a sardine? It is as well that the matter should be decided; there is such a wide possibility between a whale and a minnow. A dictionary tells us that "it is a small fish allied to the herring." A magistrate has already ruled that it is the French name for pilchard. Further research reveals the fact that the pilchard is a fish resembling a herring. Apparently the poor sardine has no particularly recognised status among his brethren. As an answer to the problem which is both practical and informative we like the definition of a schoolboy who wrote in his general knowledge paper: "A sardine is a little fish which is very nice to eat. It is generally eaten at breakfast, though it makes good sandwiches and is also served on toast. I like them on toas best."

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived at Aden at 12·30 p.m. on Thursday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Delta" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday the 9th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice McLeod, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the s.s. "Salsette."

THE Marquess of Crewe received the King's Indian orderly officers at the India Office on May 21.

THE Viceroy has joined the Association of "Men of Kent and Kentish Men" as a life member, and in a letter to Mr. Henry Thompson (honorary secretary) writes that his health is now quite restored.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

A SENSATIONAL BY-ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 23.

Alas! regardless of their doom
The little victims play!
No sense have they of ills to come
Nor care beyond to-day.

These familiar lines of the poet Gray must have occurred to many when side by side with the accounts of the yachting trip which the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty with their lady relatives are enjoying in summer seas appeared the comments of the Conservative Press on the remarkable victory of Mr. Denison Pender in the Newmarket division—a victory which we are told is the end of all things so far as this Government is concerned. No doubt the defeat of the Liberal candidate is a nasty slap in the face for the Administration, and particularly Mr. Lloyd George. The blow however may not be quite so dangerous to the Ministerial Party as is imagined, especially if, as seems possible, the Liberals capture Altrincham next week. Whatever else may be said about the result of the Newmarket election it entirely discredits the prophets of both sides. The Conservative prophets who did not venture to anticipate more than a very tiny majority will not mind being "discredited" is such a manner. But I really feel very sorry for some of the cocksure gentlemen on the other side—Mr. Harold Spender for example. That clever but emotional publicist wrote as follows in the *Daily News* on the eve of polling day:—"For the first time in any country election that I have witnessed the Agricultural Labourer has been really roused.

"The Irish have a song, "The West is awake." Well the East has been awake this time.

"We are making history here in Cambridgeshire. We are lighting a candle in England which will not easily be put out."

Poor Mr. Harold Spender! The principal cause of the Unionist triumph is so far as I can make out the unpopularity of the Insurance Act or rather the particular grievance on that piece of hasty legislation from which the Cambridgeshire Labourers suffer. The Insurance contribution is 4d. when the wages are more than 2s. 6d. a day; 3d. when they are 2s. 6d. or between that and 2s. 1d. when they are 2s. For some reason the Cambridgeshire toilers who earn only 12s. a week have been charged the higher rate. And they labour under other disabilities in connection with the Act. Nevertheless a Liberal with as good a stable and as open a purse as the late lamented member Sir Charles Rose might have retained the seat.

LORD SYDENHAM.

Lord Sydenham's friends and admirers are determined that he should not be idle, and he is in great request as Chairman or speaker. It was hoped that he would be able to attend the concluding meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts next week when Sir John Benton will read an important paper on Irrigation Works in India," but unfortunately he has to be elsewhere. I imagine that there are few subjects in which the ex-Governor of Bombay takes a greater interest, and some remarks from him on irrigation progress in Western India would have been appreciated. The Bombay Presidency will, however, probably be represented in the division by one or two well-known authorities who have just arrived in England on leave. Lord Sydenham took a prominent part at the annual meeting of the British Science Guild held at the Mansion House on Wednesday under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Lord Sydenham showed that in India from which he had just come, scientific methods were sorely needed but he was glad to say that his preaching of that fact to his Indian friends had not fallen on deaf ears. Thanks to the liberality of some of them he was able while in India to lay the foundation stones of two scientific institutes and a college of economics. Another early engagement of Lord Sydenham is the presentation of the Royal Asiatic Society's Public School Gold Medal to S. P. Martin of Merchant Taylors School. The ceremony will take place on June 10. A few days previously he will be entertained at a dinner of the Anglo-Saxon Club, of which he is a past-president.

"TOLL FOR THE BRAVE."

Lord Curzon said what every one was feeling in the vast audience which filled the Albert Hall from floor to roof on Wednesday evening when he declared that Commander Evan's simple story of the Scot Antartic Expedition, utterly free from sentiment, or rather marked by strong repression of human feelings which if allowed play would have broken down his composure, gave an inadequate idea of the heroic enterprise. Though five men lost their lives every one of the survivors had looked death in the face. Commander Evans told how he he had begged his companions to go on and leave him with a sleeping bag and some food when scurvy had worked such havoc that he could not use his legs and the soft snow made it impossible for his devoted friends to pull any further the sledge to which he was strapped, which, by the way, they had dragged forty miles. The courage of the man came out in his simple words: "I could not afford to give up as I was the only one of the party who knew anything about navigation, and I had to keep them marching until they could see Mount Erebus or some known landmark." The audience, which consisted only of members of the Royal Geographical Society and their friends, also seemed to hold their feelings in restraint, for, it was almost impossible to hear unmoved the story of Captain Oates' self-sacrifice: how on his birthday he crawled out of the tent, his feet being terribly frost-bitten, in a noble endeavour to save his comrades. "Poor gallant soldier," said Commander Evans, "we thought such worlds of him. With feet and hands badly frost-bitten, he appealed to Wilson for advice: what should he do, what could he do? 'Slog on—just slog on'", was all Wilson could answer. Oates always lived as he died, 'A magnificent man.'" More than ever poignant seemed the tragedy that after hundreds of miles of march over antarctic wastes, the brave men should have perished almost within reach of food—just eleven miles from One Ton Camp and all they needed. Dr. Wilson; said the lecturer, "was our solomon; he helped us all; it was always to 'Uncle Bill' that we went for practical advice—and got it." Birthdays appear to have been fraught with tragic incidents, for another member of the party, Lashly, celebrated his forty-fourth, by falling into a crevasse eight feet wide. Fortunately, the sledge just bridged the chasm, but "poor Lashley was suspended below, spinning round with eighty feet of clear space beneath him. When he reached the surface one of the party wished him 'Many happy returns.' I will not tell you what Lashley replied," said Commander Evans.

Of Lieutenant Bowers, too, Commander Evans had stories of heroism to tell. On one occasion he found himself on sea ice, with ponies and sledges when strange noises betokened that the ice had begun to break up, and very soon all were surrounded by water. Bowers and a companion were afloat for a whole day, but were eventually rescued, though they had to take daring jumps from floe to floe until they reached ice resting on the ice cliff of the great Barrier. An indication of the fine spirit and energy of the party was given in Commander Evans' remark, "On the first marches to the Pole we were so happy and full of life that we would often wrestle and skylark at the end of the day."

The lantern slides were magnificent, and the Commander's story was told as a simple explanation of the slides as they appeared on the screen. Deserved tribute was paid to the photographer who went everywhere and somehow managed to see everything!" Of Captain Scott and his whole band the nation may well be proud, and the idea of a commemorative memoial as a companion to the Crimea memorial, is finding favour.

An interesting token of the expedition has been presented to Gloucester Cathedral by Mrs. Wilson, in memory of her husband. It is the sledge flag which Dr. Wilson took with him on the dash to the Pole, and which was found carefully rolled up beside him in the tent with the flag from Caius College, Cambridge, and another small one. The sledge flags are 3 feet by 1 foot, with St. George's Cross at one end and the owner's crest in the middle. The ground work of the flag is black, and St. George's Cross is red on white. Dr. Wilson knew every inch of Gloucester Cathedral, and loved it more than any other church; so it is fitting that his flag should find a place among the war-worn flags of the Gloucester Regiment which hang in the Cathedral.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
ANNUAL MEETING.

Judging by the attendance at the annual meeting at 21, Cromwell-Road, this afternoon, the work of the National Indian Association is becoming more generally known, and appreciated both here and in India. Lord Lamington presided and emphasised Sir Frederick Lely's appeal for increased membership of Indian students, but also especially of English friends. Two speeches which made a deep impression were those of Lady Muir Mackenzie and Mrs. Fox Strangways on the question of the Education of Indian girls. "Do not leave your women behind" was their burden. Lady Muir Mackenzie said that the National Indian Association in Bombay had been the pioneer of forward movements not only for the Association of Indian ladies of all creeds in social intercourse and service and of Indian and European men, but considered that Indian men were not likely to do much to help till the women helped themselves. Mrs. Fox Strangways spoke for the Central Provinces, and, in urging intercourse between English and Indian, said that she was an eleventh hour labourer in a help field where there was a rich harvest of affection to be reaped. She had earned her penny, but regretted that it had taken her thirty-years' residence to realise what ought to do done. Deserved appreciation was expressed for the work of Miss Beck, the Hon. Secretary of the Association in London.

THE ZOO.

I spent an hour or two in the Zoological Society's Gardens on Sunday, and could not help being struck with the improvements that continue to be made under the direction of Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the best Secretary the Society has ever had. There seems to be no end to his schemes for adding not only to the attractions of the gardens, but to the health and comfort of the enormous animals under his care. All changes are not improvements. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell's changes are. The "Mappon Terraces" the greatest of his novelties are not yet completed, but they promise to be a very interesting feature. They receive their name from M. J. Newton Mappin at whose expense the installation is being erected. The late Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg was the promoter of this system of displaying animals in extensive enclosures with undercut arch-work and ditcher replacing the antiquated iron bars. The ground plan of the Mappin Terraces is officially described as being like the gradient of a circle. At the apex will be a tea pavilion, then a public terrace, then a crescentic paddock with a pool for waterfowl, and then in three successive tiers paddocks for deer with caves as shelters, paddock for the bears, and hills representing natural scenery for sheep and goats. The terraces for the bears and deer are being modelled on ancient Roman architecture and the design of the garden steps and pavilion is Italian renaissance. I arrived rather late and was in the small Bird house just before closing time. I was the only visitor in the building, but there were two keepers present. Presently I heard a voice saying "come on, I am surprised at you" with the emphasis on the word 'surprised.' I found that the voice was that one of the Indian Hill Mynahs which are placed in this house. Of course, I knew that Mynahs are good talkers, but this was the first time I had heard one speak. What was exceptional was that the bird did not sit on its perch, and make a performance of its accomplishments as our talking birds are apt to do; but stood on the floor of the cage and spoke quite naturally. The words were repeated several times. A keeper told me that the vocabulary of this particular bird also include the words "Who are you? How's your lover?" I am told that the power of talking is not acquired by the common or garden mynah but only by the Hill variety. Readers of the "Bombay Gazette" who care for these things may be interested in an address delivered at the Zoological Society a few days ago by Mr. F. Balfour Browne. The

(Continued on page 12.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913.

SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND.

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHARACTERS IN THE STORY.

LORD CHAMPERNOWNE, known to his intimates as "Chumps," is one of Fortune's favourites in regard to birth and title, for his father has left him a proud heritage. Society life, however, does not attract him. He has worked hard at Oxford, and aspires to a political career. But his pleasure-loving mother,

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CHAMPERNOWNE, a beautiful and fascinating society leader, has other views. A great bond of affection exists between mother and son, and Lady Champernowne considers she is best studying her son's happiness by urging him to marry.

MAMIE WORCESTER, "the most splendid match in England," a young woman of enormous wealth, who is staying with them. Her son, however, is attracted by

DIANA KENYON, the rector's daughter, to whom he proposes. She refuses him, however, saying that she is going to work for her living as secretary of a ladies' club in which Mamie Worcester is interested. Lord Champernowne suspects some ulterior motive in Mamie Worcester's kindness. The crisis comes when he learns that he has lost £100,000 through the failure of a certain gold mine, and that, unknown to him, his mother owes

BOANERGES SCOTT, a company promoter of doubtful character, £80,000, which she has lost through wild speculations. Ruined prospects and a life of obscurity face, Lord Champernowne and his mother unless he marries Mamie Worcester of his mother herself "marries money."

CHAPTER IV (*continued*).

"You were right there," said Lord Champernowne.—"One doesn't take presents from men like Boanerges Scott—especially if one is a woman."

"It was quite a business transaction," his mother continued. "I thought it best that it should be so. He made nothing of it, and said that he'd soon put me on to something that'd set the matter straight, and give me money in my pocket besides."

She paused and, resting her chin on her hands, stared at the carpet. Her lip was quivering, and she was obviously on the verge of tears.

"You needn't go on, mother," said Lord Champernowne, quietly. "I can guess the rest of the story. That good thing went wrong, and then another and so on."

She nodded. "Six times," she said in a low voice.

"And he found all the money?"

"Yes—every penny of it."

"Did you give him anything in writing?"

"Ye-es."

"What?"

"Bills—promissory notes, or whatever you call them."

"And you've renewed them?"

"Ye-es."

"He did not offer to destroy them—to give you the money?"

Lady Champernowne was silent. Then she shivered and covered her face with her hands.

"He did offer to destroy them?" he queried. "On conditions?"

"Yes—if I would promise to marry him."

"The brute! That was his game all along—to get you into his power. I dare say the money wasn't lost at all. He has probably stolen it."

"No, Jack. I dealt through my own broker—after that first deal. The man is honest."

"He's a scoundrel!" cried the young man, clenching his fists. "You leave him to me; I'll deal with him. Have you paid him any interest on the money?"

"None."

"Was any payable?"

"No."

Lord Champernowne walked up and down the room, his lips tightly pressed together, his hands clasped behind his back. Then he paused by the mantelpiece and, leaning against it, looked fixedly at his mother's tear-stained face.

"Does he threaten to sue you?" he asked.

"Yes—if I don't marry him."

"When are the bills due?"

"In a fortnight's time.' A fortnight? Ah, well, that gives us a little breathing space. I'll go up to town to-morrow and see him."

"What can you do, Jack?" she moaned. "What can you do?"

"Frighten him—threaten him with exposure."

"He'll only laugh at you. You don't know the man, Jack. He wants his money or its equivalent."

"More than its equivalent, mother," he answered with an attempt at a smile. "But don't you worry about it. I'll deal with him. A man like that, feeling his way into society, couldn't stand the exposure."

"He could stand it better than I could, Jack. But the money must be repaid—somehow. I've had every penny of it."

Lord Champernowne frowned and stroked his chin thoughtfully. His mother was right. The money had been lent, and must be repaid. There must be no attempt to repudiate the debt. His own honour—the honour of his name—demanded that of him, at any rate. Every penny must be repaid—somehow.

"I'll see if I can come to some arrangement," he said, after a pause. "Perhaps you are right about threatening the man. I must appeal to the better side of his nature."

"If you can find it, Jack. I'm afraid appeals will be as useless as threats. Boanerges Scott is a man of iron; one can admire that sort of man—in the abstract. But the concrete example is too hateful for words. He is like a—like a cannon-ball crashing into a china-shop. We are pretty little pieces of china—you and I, Jack."

"I hope I'm not, mother," he laughed. "Perhaps I'm fragile as yet, but in time to come—well, we shall see."

For a few moments there was silence; then from the distance came the sound of Caranio's golden voice, striking a strange note of romance amid the sordid horror of their thoughts. Lady Champernowne rose to her feet.

"I must get back to them," she said hurriedly. "People will wonder what on earth has happened. Jack, how do I look—as if something dreadful had happened? Can I stand the glare of the lights?"

He looked at her steadily.

"You are all right, mother, dear" he said quietly. "I don't think they will notice anything. If they do they will put it down to Caranio's singing. I saw one woman weep during his last song."

She came up to him, and put her jewelled hands on his shoulder.

"You think me hard and thoughtless," she said in a low voice. "But I must go back to my guests."

"Of course, mother, dear," he answered, with a smile. "That goes without saying. I will join you in a few minutes."

"Kiss me, Jack dear." she whispered.

He bent his head and kissed her, holding her face between his hands.

"Run along, little mother," he said, cheerfully. "And don't worry about me. I hope to be able to fight my own battles and yours as well."

He watched her graceful figure move slowly towards the door, saw her turn and kiss her hand to him, and then he flung himself into a chair and lit a cigarette.

"Mamie Worcester," he said to himself, as he leant back and closed his eyes. The girl's name had been often in his thoughts, almost on his lips, since his mother had told him of her debt. He knew, too, that it had been in his mother's mind; she had said that the most earnest wish of her heart was that he should marry the American heiress. Eighty thousand pounds would not be a very serious debt when one had an income of two hundred and fifty thousand a year. There would be settlements—marriage settlements. Mamie Worcester had spoken openly of the settlements she would make on the man she married.

"The money must be paid—somehow." These words echoed and re-echoed in his brain. There was no getting away from that solid fact. The money would have to be paid. It could not be raised on the estate. It was unthinkable that his mother—his beautiful, tenderly-fashioned mother—should marry Boanerges Scott. There was only Mamie Worcester. She alone stood between the family and shameful ruin.

His thoughts turned to Diana Kenyon, who had refused to marry him, who had said that she did not care for him well enough to marry him, and would marry no one who had not done some real work in the world. It might be years before he was ever in the position to marry at all. Eighty thousand pounds was a terrible burden, and, piled on the top of the losses over the Great Calabar Mine, meant complete ruin. The forty thousand pounds would have to go, and there would only be the estates left. They brought in five hundred a year.

Ruin! The result of a woman's extravagances and a woman's folly! Yet Lord Champernowne was so devoted to his mother that he could not think harshly of her. He regarded her as a victim in the hands of an unscrupulous scoundrel. Absolutely unselfish, he did not even reproach her for the wreck of his own hopes and ambitions. He knew now that he would be crippled from the start, that his success, if it ever came, would be entirely the result of his own energies. He would owe nothing to fortune, and, although it would be pleasant to think of that when he had won the battle, yet with the fight still before him it was like being deprived of a powerful weapon on the eve of the conflict. But even in his thoughts he did not reproach his mother for this. She had been foolish, but her weakness was that of her sex, and in the hands of a man like Boanerges Scott she would be as helpless as a child.

"I must strike at the man," he said to himself; "keep him from flying at our throats for a little while."

He sat there till long after the guests had departed, and the last song had died away into silence. But the shadows only deepened as the house grew still—deepend until there was no light in the darkness.

CHAPTER V.

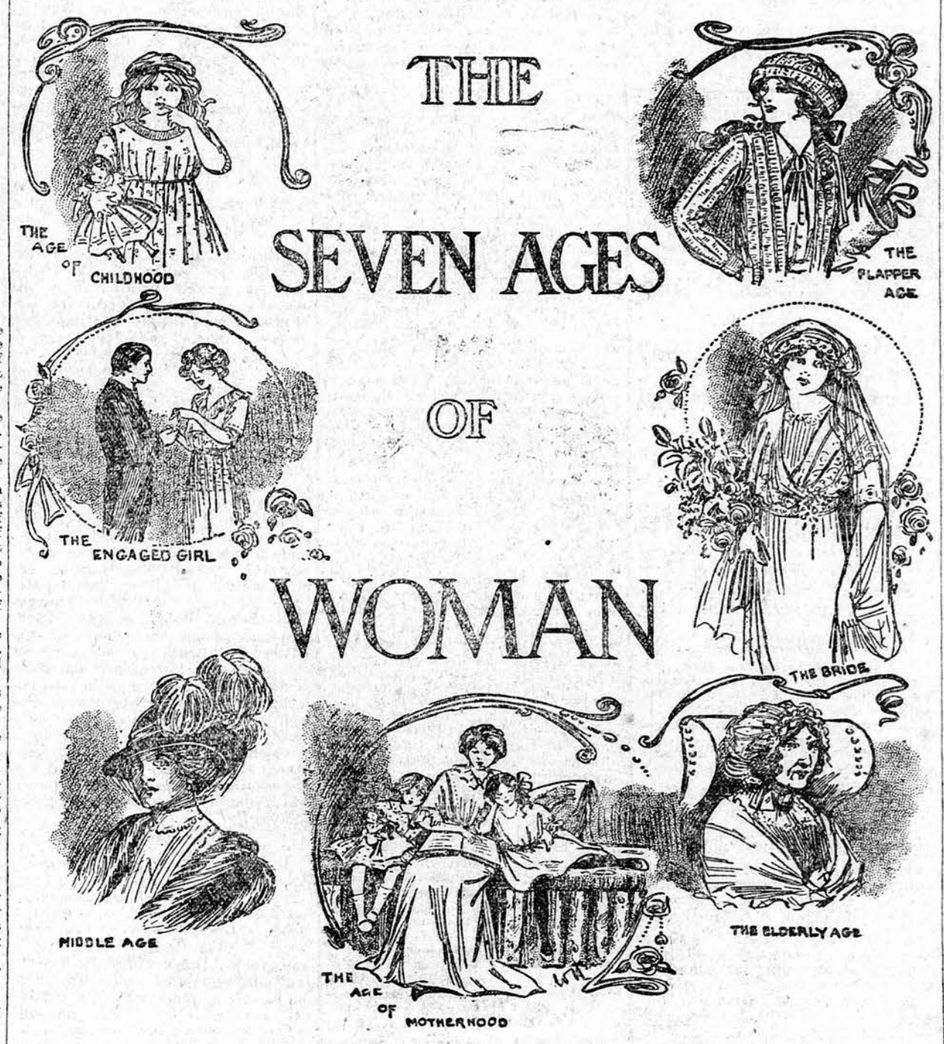
Boanerges Scott sat alone in the library of his great house in Curzon Street. Outside the open window the wind swirled in the branches of the few stunted trees which lay between the tall, square building and the wrought-iron railings that shut off the grounds from the street. The roar of traffic was continuous—a dull, ugly sound that would have driven a dweller in the country to the verge of madness, but which was part and parcel of a Londoner's life.

Boanerges Scott was a big man with a rugged, clean-shaven face. He had never been good-looking, even in the days of his youth, when he had lived the healthy, open-air life of a farmer's son and his mind had been vexed by no greater financial problems than the price of eggs and butter. And now, when his face had been scarred by many a terrible conflict and his character warped by a continual effort to get the better of his fellow-men, his countenance was singularly hard and unpleasant. It would, indeed, have been absolutely repulsive but for the fine, clear grey eyes and the powerful lines of the mouth and chin.

Born of humble parentage, and educated in a grim household of religious fanatics, Boanerges Scott was an eminent, example of a man who had freed himself by his own efforts, not only from his social environment, but from all the moral chains of his early training. His father and mother were both alive, and still lived in their farm on the wind-swept table-land of the Cotswold Hills, and there was as little in common between his methods of thought or his code of morality and those of his parents as there was between their farm house and his splendid palace in Curzon Street. They regarded him as a lost soul and would not touch a penny of the money he offered them. He looked upon them as simple and foolish folk, crazy about their religion and blind to the real meaning of life. For one thing only he thanked them, and that was something for which most people would have been ungrateful. He was pleased with the name they had given him and was superstitious enough to think that it was in some measure responsible for his extraordinary success. There are not many men who would have cared to be christened Boanerges, even if they had been born during one of the most terrible and destructive thunderstorms which had ever visited the West of England.

It was half-past nine in the evening, an hour at which most men are resting or amusing themselves after dinner. But the big mahogany desk in front of Boanerges Scott was littered deep with papers, and he was hard at work. His large, sprawling handwriting had covered many sheets with words and figures; a cigar between his lips had gone out, his fingers were smeared with ink, and there was a black stain on his

(*Continued on page 8.*)



THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN

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THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

IV.

THE BRIDE.

BY

MRS. MACKIRDY.

(OLIVE CHRISTIAN MALVERY).

(Author of "The Soul Market," "A Year and a Day," etc.)

When I began my career as a writer I was told by people who ought to have known their business that, in order to make a success of a book, it must contain a funeral and a wedding. That is to say, it must be concerned with two great crises in human life. And, though this dictum can be modified, experience shows us that the things relating most nearly to human happiness and human sorrow are the things which make the largest appeal to the whole world; and marriage includes—let us *say* at any rate it includes—Love. It is well that all those about to be married should understand that happiness will never brood over them unless the marriage is made for the one reason that marriages should be made—because the man and woman love each other so dearly that to each other life without the other would be empty and profitless.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

There are few women in the world who do not hold in their hearts the hope that they shall one day be married, and possess a home of their own and husband and children. Most men-writers who profess to know all about women make their heroines regard the husband as a necessary evil, their whole interest in life being centred on their children. This is a false picture of most wives, and it may be said that unless a woman holds her husband dearer than anything else in the world she can never achieve the ideal happiness.

The Church Service gives the reasons for Holy Matrimony brutally enough, and it is to be feared that, if people entered the sacred estate merely for the purposes laid down in the Church Service marriage would become not a personal undertaking so much as a service to the State. Happily for humanity and the world, however, notwithstanding all the cynicism and vapid talk there is about marriage, the larger number of marriages take place because in each case, the man and woman love each other, and feel that their happiness depends one upon the other. Whatever other considerations may face a bride-to be, this one determination she should always keep in her heart that she and the man she is going to marry intend to be, and shall be, happy. Many sermons have been preached on happiness in married life, and many hints have been showered upon the people about to be married, but, as a matter of fact, happiness depends very little upon circumstances and very greatly upon personality. It is something that comes from within oneself and if two people love each other it is impossible for one to be happy and the other not. Therefore for a man to seek happiness apart from his wife, or a woman to seek contentment and happiness apart from her husband, is fatally useless. I have known in my own experience a workman's wife who was bringing up a family of three little children; a contented and happy woman; while another woman with an enormous income and every material thing the world could give for the purpose of happiness remains yet wholly miserable. On the other hand, one often sees miserable and unhappy homes among the poorest; elsewhere in the same circumstances a little nest is made, and everything is beautiful and sunshiny, and neither weather nor outward ills seem to kill the lovely bloom of happiness.

Many girls have asked me whether it is possible to be happily married on a very small income, and I have always answered, "It depends very much on the man, also on the woman." But as a general rule, it is safe to say that people ought not to marry unless they are able to keep a little home and live free from desperate anxieties of ever-threatening poverty. If we take it that our bride is entering upon her new life with the man whom she loves and a sufficiency of worldly goods to free her from the harassing cares, we may then suppose that he has a very decided chance of happiness. But even this is not so unless she begins this new life realising that it *is* a New Life and that the old things have passed away, and that she is no longer an independent and separate personality, but that she herself belongs to her husband just as he belongs to her. She has to become the man's chief and most intimate partner, and, unless she does this, the marriage cannot be successful or the home happy.

HOME MANAGEMENT.

To be happy the bride must not make those mistakes in her home management which, if the husband made them in his business, would bring him to bankruptcy; because, just as surely as she does this, so will her chances of success, as a married woman, disappear. There are a few attributes which a birde must posses; and if she does not possess them, she must acquire them, if she really wants to be happy. She must have a working knowledge of house-craft and money matters. Unluckily, till very lately, girls were not taught to regard it as a matter of importance that they should know how to care for their bodies and cherish theis health—that glorious gift of Nature which is so precious; nor were they taught the right use of money. If a girl has not yet learned these things let her at once seek to inform herself of them. The excellent "Domestic Schools" now established in all large towns are a great boon to prospective brides. Six months' training in a business office, or a school where accountancy and book-keeping are taught, is also to be recommended; and more important still it is that the prospective bride should have a course at some school of hygiene, where she will be taught how to care for herself and to avoid foolish illnesses, so costly and unnecessary. To begin with, in order to ensure happiness a bride must run her house on business lines; it must be carefully organised and everything methodically arranged, and this ought to be done so cleverly that her husband shall never know all the labour, thought, or care it costs. He must never be oppressed with the sense of too much tidiness or too obvious "housekeeping," nor must he feel that he is out of place in any room of the house. It must be his home where he can he comfortable. Sometimes a man's idea of comfort includes scattering cigarette ashes over one's carpet and bringing muddy boots into the hall and even into other rooms, and throwing the daily papers about on all the drawing-room chairs. The next item I think has no exceptions, at least I have never known any man yet, who did not do it; the husband will always go to wash his hands the moment he hears a meal is ready, unless one happens to have guests at a dinner party. All these things have to be cheerfully accepted. If a man when he is married is not to be more comfortable and happier than he was before he was married—and a girl must remember men can be extremely comfortable in these days—it would be a great pity for him to marry at all, because even love has been known to vanish after a struggle with various unfriendly forces in the home.

Again in order to be happy a wife must never trespass on her husband's privacy. We do not ask our friends and neighbours impertiment questions, and no man or woman even after marriage, ought to offend in this regard. There ought to be mutual trust, and this trust must be absolute on both sides. A husband's letters and a wife's letters belong only to the individual, they are not meant to be shared, and they ought to be as sacred as the letters of one's friends.

There is still another matter which concerns very nearly the success and happiness of a bride. It is a matter that is seldom talked of before marriage, but it has to be considered immediately after; therefore I would recommend all women to have a very clear understanding before marriage as regards money matters. In the ideal state the husband and wife share everything, but there is hardly one case in a thousand where this arrangement is successful. The wife ought to know what the husband's income is and she ought to have a fixed sum for household expenses and her own use. In order to ensure comfort and happiness this income must be used with method and wisdom. There are few people of moderate means who can afford to throw away money without feeling the evil effects sooner or later. In many cases it is the unhappy children who have to suffer for their mothers' and fathers' follies in this direction. Any marriage which is all give on one side and all take on the other is fore-doomed to failure.

THE HUSBAND.

If women had been taught to understand men better, and men had been educated to understand that their interests were bound up in those of women, an infinity of suffering would have been avoided. As it is we must do our best to see life, each from the standpoint of the other. No man will be happy, nor will he make a good husband, unless he is well cared for at home. To the world the man has to present an unflinching face and his hardest side; he dare not ever admit that he has weaknesses lest some should take advantage of them. But at home it is different, and almost all men, especially if they are great men and have done good work in the world, have a side to their natures which is very child-like. They want to be spoiled, to be considered first and to be loved very much, but a tired man does not want to be questioned or teased. I think that women who have led public lives or are business or professional women often understand men better than the girl who has had very little to do with them before her marriage. These women realise the enormous strain and fatigue of real work which continues without break day after day, week in and week out' for years, and if the bride tries to understand this too she will probably make herself extremely valuable to her husband, and find that she has that best gift on earth—the love and confidence of a good man, who would never be afraid or ashamed to go to her in his weakness or trouble.

THE MAN'S STRONG POINTS AND HIS WEAKNESSES.

Most decent men have in common attributes which force our admiration and compel our affections. In big things they are brave and long enduring, they are proud of their possessions and of their women; they hold their homes sacred and love them, and most of them would die quietly without any fuss for the things which they love. On the other hand they are inpatient because they are not able to realise their ambitions, and they are somewhat reserved aud seldom speak of these. They are often a little vain. Also they are apt to be fussy over trifling iliness-es and to lose their tempers over things which would not concern women at all For instance a spoiled dinner or being half an hour late to keep an appointment. There are too, a good many men who find it very difficult to pay petty sums for household expenses; though these very men would be quite willing to spend large sums on things which they consider necessary to themselves and their wives. The small annoyance of sitting down to write a cheque at a moment when he wishes to be doing something else, reading his newspaper, or smoking, or selecting golf clubs, exasperates him; therefore if a woman is wise she will never ask for small amounts of money at odd times. It is far better for the bride to have the money she is to use settled in advance and placed regularly to her credit in her own banking account. It ought then to be the aim of the wife to keep her expenses well within this figure.

To sum up the position. On the woman's part happiness in married life needs a great deal of love, patience, commen-sense and loyalty, and the man also must be prepared to find this chivalry and unselfishness tested. If two people, knowing all the difficulties, love each other well enough to share life's trials as cheerfully as its sunny hours, they are pretty sure to be happy when married. No man is all a hero, nor is every woman all angel. It is well to understand this truth before marriage. But after all has been said against it, many of us who are mothers wish to see our daughters married.

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Farmer (to horse-dealer): "No, I don't bear ye no malice; I only hope that when you're chased by a Jack of ravening wolves you'll be drive that horse you sold me."

Heckler (to orator): "Hi! guv'nor do you support early closing?"
Orator: "Certainly I do, my friend's
Heckler: "Then shut up."

Landlord: "I hope you find the place substantial and in every way satisfactory."
Tenant (doubtfully): "Well I always think ir safer to go outside to sneeze."

Neighbour: "Hi! Come quick; your Mary's fell in t'pond."
Farmer (excitedly): "What has?"
Neighbour: "Mary; your wife."
Farmer (relieved): "Mary! Lor, you did gave me a turn; I thought you said mare."

The lady with the floating veil was being conducted round a famous Scotch cathedral by a guide.

"Ah, yes, Gothic, is it not?" she murmured, with ecstatic admiration.

The guide regarded her with pity mixed with horror. "Certainly not, madam," he replied. "Presbyterian."

In one of the suburbs of Belfast trade was dull, and the chief grocer in the district found his earnings becoming smaller day by day. One morning an old customer entered. In expectation of something good, the grocer jumped up from his seat and, rubbing his hands, said, "Well, missus, what can I get you?"

"Aha' pennyworth o' soap," was the reply.

"Oh," said the disgusted grocer, "ye'll be for washing the canary to-day?

Boy: "Pa, was Job a doctor?"
Father: "Not that I know of."
Boy: "Then why do people have so much to say about the patients of Job?"

A Certain August Mayer, who owned a saloon whose license expired on May 1st thus wittily announced the fact on his signboard:—

"The first of May will be the last of August."

Maudy: "Ah, my daddy's bought a little baby."
Claudy: "I reckon your mum's very mean."
Maucy: "Why?"
Claudy: "'Cause when my daddy wanted to buy a baby mum presented him with two."

"This paper," said Languid Lewis, "tells about a horse runnin' away with a woman an' she was laid up for six weeks."

"That's nothin'," rejoined Boastful Benjamin; "a friend o' mine ran away with a horse, an he was laid up for six years."

"Never mind," said the cheerful his duck to a friend who was donw on plleuk, "remember there's always one please where you can find money an sympathy."

"Where?" said the friend, brightening up.

"In the dictionary," replied the C. I. as he moved off.

"Supposing I decided to let you have the money. how do I know that I shall get it back at the time you mention?" said Spiffkins.

"I promise it, my boy, on the word of a gentleman." replied Biffkins.

"Ah, in that case I may think better of it. Come round this evening and bring him with you."

A certain witty judge was trying a case recently where a dealer sued a steamship company for the loss of some pigs in a fire on board a cross-Channel boat. It came out in evidence that the steamer had a large deck-load, and here the damage was greatest.

The judge thus began his charge to the jury:—

"Gentlemen to put these pigs on deck was a rash act, but to fry them was a rasher."

It was a machine in a miscellaneous show, and on it was inscribed: "Push hard enough and you will get your penny back."

On opening the show the other morning they found at the foot of the machine Scotchman lying dead.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, May 14.

MY DEAR MADELINE,

You will have read about the sale of the Browning relics, but I dare say you will like to hear my impressions. When we first entered the sale room, we were rather overcome by the ugliness of every thing. Truly no one can exaggerate the early Victorian luck of taste. It is wonderful to think that the Brownings would have produced such beauty when their eyes looked on the pictures and furniture which filled the sale room. Of course, poets express the beauty of the soul which belongs to no period, and no country. The pictures which were pointed by R. W. Barrett Browning were a crime against beauty of every sort. The canvases were enormous, and for the most part represented nymphs most awkwardly posed. Sometimes they lay about in forests, but again they set in drawing-rooms. One might be able to hear an overwell nourished nymph if we met her in the wilas, but in a drawing-room never. It was to be expected that low prices would be realized, but five shillings for a landscape with nine nymphs bathing and measuring 5 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, seems absurdly little. The frame must have cost £5. Still there were very interesting lots, for instance, and a portrait of Tennyson reading "Maud" to the Brownings drawn by D. G. Rossetti. On the drawing in the artist's writing appeared the line. "I hate the dreadful hollow behind the little wood." On the back Browning wrote;—Tennyson had his poem of "Maud" to E.B.B., R.B., Arabel and Rossetti on the evening of Thursday, September 27, 1855, at 15, Dorset Street, Manchester Square. Rosetti made this sketch of Tennyson as he sat reading to E. B. B., who occupied the other end of this sofa.

Mr. Browning described the scene in the following passage:—One of the pleasantest things which has happened to us here is the coming down of the Laureate, who spent two days with us, dined with us, smoked with us, opened his heart to us, (and the second bottle of port) and ended by reading "Maud" through from end to end, and going away at half past two in the morning. It was wonderful, tender, beautiful, and he read exquisitely, in a voice like an organ, rather music than speech. If I had a heart to spare, certainly he would have won mine."

The bidding started at £5, and the sketch was eventually bought by Mr. Sabin for £225. The real interest of the collection consisted in the bundles of love-letters. There were 284 from Robert and 287 from Elizabeth Browning. They were lying in the original cases where they were always kept until sent for publication press in a masqueterie box and ties, by her, in a collapsible gold-tooled leather case. I always ask myself "ought a poet to belong to a systematised religion or to have a wife and family." He ought to be universal in heart and soul and spirit.

To turn to something very different from poets and their relics I feel I must just tell you about Rag Time things. The Raggiest thing at the moment is "Come over here." The new American Revue at the Kingsway Opera House, you know the place which Hammerstein built to "Knock Out" Covent Garden. Poor Hammerstein. They are doing the Ring at Covent Garden and a Medley of Music Hall turns, Cinema Russian ballet, and high dining at Hammerstein's Opera house. For once the American came, saw, and failed to conquer. All the same he is coming in by the back door. "Come over here" is quite American and quite good though not elevating. It is really the most original attempt at "amusement without tears" which has been tried on poor tired London for many a day. Graves gets his chance and take it. He has succeeded in getting run over by the motor of an American millionaire or so nearly run over that by promising to devide damages with the nigger chauffeur he gets them. I must say the nigger chauffeur is game. The way he takes the audience into his confidence about the rest of the company is delicious. He confides for instance, that one of the many leading ladies is drawing a salary of £5 a week; all she has to say is "Hip! hip! Hooray." One pound is for the "hooray" the other four are for the "hips" and so on. To put it vulgarly "my dear" this revue is drawing like a porous plaster. One other "sideshow" I must touch on this week and that is the cinematograph performance of *Quo Vadis* at the Albert Hall. I never imagined the thing could be so well done. The actors actually posed in the Colliseum in Rome for the picture, the Italian Government putting the place at the disposal of the photographic company. The way the tigers and lions burst out of their cages, and went for the Early Christians was too realistic. You remember the story of course, and the way the slave Taurus breaks the neck of the bull on which the heroine has been bound. Well, the actor who posed for Taurus, a magnificent Italian nearly seven feet high, appeared in the Albert Hall, was cheered to the echo. He was dressed in his old world costume in a very short time and he thanked us in Italian for giving him such a cordial reception. How wonderful these cinemas are, I believe there is some new system altogether being used now at the Scala Theatre. I must go to it, and tell you about it. I suppose these cinema shows are very popular in India. Fancy a friend of mine gets £200 a year from one cinema company alone for writing plays for them. Why can't you do this?

ROSAMUND.

TWO NEIGHBOURS.

Two neighbours kept hens and quarrelled because they scratched each other's potato rows up. One sold his hens unknown to the other, who made a large run and fastened his hens up, saying:—

"Now the first hen I see in my garden I shall shoot."

Next day he saw a hen scratching as usual, so he got the gun and shot it, then threw it over his neighbour's rail saying, "Take your hen!" The hen was picked up taken in, and cooked.

The following days the same thing happened. Still the neighbour took them up and said nothing, till the seventh came over and hit him on the head. Then he picked it up, and threw it back at his neighbour, saying, "Eat your old hens. Wen are tired of eating them, and prefer a little pheasant. I sold my hens over a month since!"

SERIAL STORY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

glossy shirt-front. It was clear that he was quite engrossed in what he was doing.

Then suddenly the door opened and a slim, pasty-faced young man strolled into the room.

"Halloa, father!" he drawled. "Still at it?"

"Yes, still at it," the financier answered without turning his head.

The young man flung himself into the armchair, took out a jewelled cigarette-case, and lit a large gold-tipped cigarette. Then he looked at the back of the grim figure at the desk and smiled contemptuously. It seemed to him foolish that a millionaire should work so hard.

For ten minutes there was silence, and then Evelyn Scott lit another cigarette. The sound of the striking of the match seemed to remind his father of his presence, for the financier wheeled round in his chair.

"Want anything?" he asked quietly.

"Yes, father—I want some money."

"Money? You had your monthly allowance last week."

"Yes, I know; but I'd like a little more. I've had an awful lot of expenses lately."

Boanerges Scott took out his cheque-book. It was one of his weaknesses that he could refuse his son nothing. He idolized the boy, and had pampered and spoilt him from childhood. It was perhaps owing to this indulgence that Evelyn had grown up to be an insufferable cad.

"How much, Evelyn?" queried the financier.

"Oh, fifty'll do, father."

'Sure?"

"Well, a hundred would be better."

Boanerges Scott wrote out a cheque for a hundred pounds, blotted it, and handed it to his son. The young man glanced at it and placed it in his pocket.

"I'm a lucky fellow," he said with a laugh. "There are not many chaps who have got such a father."

"I like you to spend money on yourself," said the financier, "but I don't like you to waste it. As lon as you get good value, spend as much as you like. But if I ever hear of your being rooked by sharps and hangers-on I'll keep you within your allowance."

"Oh, I can look after myself," said the young man, rising to his feet and yawning. "There aren't many that can get money out of me."

"What are you doing to-night?"

"Oh, nothing much."

"Well, you might stay here, will you?"

"Why?"

"Someone is coming to see me, and I've got to go round to Higson's in five minutes' time. I'd like someone to be in."

"Who is it?"

"Lord Champernowne. You know him, don't you?"

"Yes, and can't bear him. A stuck-up prig."

"Well, I dare say you can be pleasant to him for half an hour. I asked him to come at a quarterpast ten. He is the sort of man who takes offence easily. He'd be quite likely to go off in a huff if he found no one in at that time."

"Oh, well, if I must, I must. But I can hardly be civil to the chap. Now, his mother—she's a rippin' little woman."

"Oh, you like her, do you?"

"Yes, she's my sort—plenty of go."

Boanerges Scott smiled grimly and began to put away the papers on his desk. He was a man with whom neatness was almost a passion. By the time he had finished the mahogany desk was bare, save for the silver inkstand, a tray of pens, and some books of reference.

"I don't suppose I shall be back till nearly eleven," he said, closing the door of the steel safe, which stood in one corner of the room. "The servants need not sit up. I will let myself in."

"Oh, all right; but I don't believe in pampering servants myself—they're never grateful.

"I like mine to get up early in the morning," the financier replied. "And look here, Evelyn, you must please be very civil to Lord Champernowne. They can be very useful to us."

"I shouldn't have thought it, but you know your own plans best. Oh, yes, I'll be civil enough. I daresay we'll have a game of billiards till you come back."

The financier left the room, and five minutes later he was in his motor on his way to Archibald Higson's flat in Kensington. His lips were tightly pressed together as he leant back in the car, and there were deep lines on his rugged face. He was thinking of Lady Champernowne.

"With a woman like that for a wife," he thought, "one might achieve anything. She knows everybody. She'd put me in touch with half the best people in England."

His aspirations were not those of a snob, but of a man who wanted power. And there was another side to the question. His face softened as he thought of it.

"She is the most charming woman I have ever seen, or likely to see," he thought, "and the sight of her is worth the finest gold-mine in Africa. I could love a woman like that, if she were kind to me."

He half closed his eyes and conjured up a vision of Lady Champernowne as his wife. Her very extravagance appealed to him. He liked to think of her glittering from head to foot with the jewels he had purchased, clothed in the finest creations of the most expensive dressmaker in the world, and everything paid for by his own cheques.

His reveries were brought to a close by the motor stopping outside a tall block of flats. The footman held open the door of the car.

"You need not wait," he said to the chauffeur. "I shall walk home or take a taxi. I want you to-morrow at eight o'clock. I may have to go down into the country."

The motor drove off, and Boanerges Scott mounted in the lift to the fifth floor. Then he rang the bell, and was shown into a small, but luxuriously furnished, smoking-room. A small, thin man with a clean-shaven face and brilliant black eys rose from his chair and smiled.

"Out of hours, sir," he said pleasantly; "out of hours."

"Your hours will have to suit mine," growled the financier, "or we don't do business. I've a job for you."

"A pleasanter one than the last, I hope, sir."

The financier flung himself into a chair, lit a cigar, and, crossing his legs, pressed the tips of his large coarse fingers together.

"Look here, Higson," he said coldly. "You're getting a big above yourself, aren't you? I pay you too well; I've made you independent. Now, just listen to me. I employ you to do my dirty work and the dirtier it is the better you're paid. If you ever grumble I'll have nothing more to do with you. There are dozens of men who would be glad to step into your shoes."

"I meant no offence, sir, I was only joking."

"Well, don't joke—with me. I have no sense of humour: Now, I've come to you about my son"

The private detective gave a low whistle. This was certainly going to be something very unpleasant.

"My son is a good lad," continued the financier, "but, as you know, he is easily led. You have heard of Miss Maville?"

"Who has not? You mean the actress, of course?"

"Yes. She's trying to get hold of my son."

"Well, you can deal with that, sir."

"No one better, If I chose to do so. But I prefer that you should do it. My son is very dear to me, and I don't wish to quarrel with him. He is rather headstrong. He might say or do something that he would be sorry for afterwards, but which could never be unsaid or undone."

"I see," said Higson, thoughtfully. And he wondered how it was possible for so strong a man to be so lamentably weak in dealing with his own son.

"You must put an end to the affair," the financier continued, thoughtfully; at "once."

"You think he'll marry her?"

"He may do so. But you must make that impossible."

The detective stroked his chin and smiled.

"How, sir?" he queried, after a pause.

"I'll leave that to you. You can work it somehow. You can have as much money as you want. But you'll have to work very carefully. You mustn't appear in it."

"Of course not. He'd know you were at the bottom of the business if I appeared in it."

"Well, I'll leave it to you, Higson. There'll be five hundred pounds for yourself."

"When?"

"When the woman is married to someone else."

Mr. Higson shook his head.

"I can't guarantee that, sir," he said "but I think I can queer her game."

"Well, we'll say three hundred; and five if you can get her safely married. But there's no time to be lost."

A telephone-bell rang in the hall, and Mr. Higson left the room.

"Sir!" he called out half a minute later.

"Yes, what is it?"

"You're wanted on the 'phone—someone speaking from Curzon Street."

"Who is it?"

"One of the servants. You're wanted at once."

Boanerges Scott rose slowly from his chair, flung his cigar into the grate, and went out into the hall. It was empty.

"Where are you?" he shouted.

"Here, in the dining-room, sir."

The financier made his way into the room and saw Mr. Higson seated at a small table with the receiver to his ear.

"Why can't they leave me alone?" growled the financier. Then he picked up the receiver.

"Halloa?" he shouted angrily. "Who's that?"

There was a moment's silence.

"Eh, what?" said the financier. "Speak louder, can't you? Mr. Evelyn wants what?"

Again a moment's silence in the room. Then Boanerges Scott rose sharply to his feet and sent the chair spinning to the floor.

"Heavens!" he cried, stumbling forward. "Oh, heavens!"

"What's happened, sir? What is it?"

"My son!" gasped the financier, clutching at his throat with one hand and swaying like a drunken man. "My son—dead—murdered—my son—my son!"

And he staggered forward towards the door, clutching at the air, groping like a man who has suddenly been stricken with blindness.

Higson caught his employer by the arms, for it seemed as though Boanerges Scott would crash blindly into the wall and hurt himself, besides possibly damaging a small picture that Mr. Higson valued above anything else in the room.

"Sir!" he cried. "What has happened sir?"

"A cab, quick—a motor cab—my son has been murdered!"

He shook Mr. Higson off, and blundered on, swerving towards the door, and catching hold of the jamb on either side. Here he paused for a few seconds, breathing heavily, his head bowed forward on his breast—like some great animal wounded unto death.

"I'll get a cab, sir," exclaimed Mr. Higson, "at once."

He wormed his way under one of the financier's arms and hurried out of the flat. For a little while Boanerges Scott remained in the doorway; then he pulled himself together, walked unsteadily along the passage, and groped his way down the stairs. He moved so slowly that by the time he had reached the ground floor, the taxicab was waiting outside in the street, and Mr. Higson was crossing the pavement.

"Give me your arm, sir," said the detective. "I had better come with you, sir, hadn't I?"

"Yes," the financier muttered, thickly. "Yes, Higson—that's a good fellow."

* * * * *

The police were already at the house in Curzon Street, when Mr. Higson helped Boanerges Scott up the steps to the open door. The rooms on the ground floor were ablaze with light. A policeman stood under the wide pillared portico, and saluted as Boanerges Scott passed him. The financier took no notice of anyone. He made his way across the hall, past a group of three footmen, and opened the door of the library.

A tall, soldierly-looking man with a neatly-trained black moustache turned as he entered the room, and moved forward a little so as to hide something that was lying on the floor.

"I am Inspector Corton," he said briefly. "I was called in over this—this terrible business. Are you Mr. Scott, sir?"

The financier did not answer. Then something moved in the shadow on the floor, and caught his eye. Another man rose to his feet—a small man in evening clothes, with a big, clean-shaven face.

"Dr. Notgrove, sir" said the inspector "He came before I did. Unfortunately it was no good."

Boanerges Scott paid no attention to either of the two men. He blundered into the inspector and pushed him out of the way. Then he flung himself on his knees by the side of the body.

"My son!" he cried, pitifully. "My dear son!"

Then he picked up one of the limp hands dropped it again, plucked feebly at the sleeve, and then crouched on the floor, staring at the white, calm face, which rested on a large cushion. The face was uninjured, and the appearance of the young man suggested that he had died in his sleep. The eyes were closed, and there was nothing to show that he had met with a violent death.

Boanerges Scott pressed one hand to his forehead and remained motionless. The doctor looked down at him pityingly. The inspector glanced at Mr. Higson, who was standing in the doorway, as though uncertain what part he would be allowed to take in this matter.

"Death must have been instantaneous," said the doctor, after a few moments of silence. Then he muttered something about a fatal injury to the brain. Boanerges Scott paid no more heed to him than he did to the ticking of the clock on the mantelpiece. He kept his eyes fixed on that white calm face. His fingers moved convulsively. His appearance was that of a man who had been stricken to the ground by some terrible blow and was unable to recover himself.

Again there was silence. Then the inspector advanced to Mr. Higson. The detective nodded, came forward, and laid a hand on the financier's shoulder. "Sir," he said in a low voice, "come with me into the dining-room. You can do no good here. There is so much to be done—by others."

Boanerges Scott did not answer. Mr. Higson might, for all practical purposes, have been speaking to a dead man. The financier took hold of one of his son's hands again and raised it a little. Then, leaning forward, he touched it with his lips.

"My son," he moaned. "My dear, dear son." Then he tried to rise to his feet, and, as though finding the effort too much for him, he sank on to his knees again, and covered his face with his hands. The doctor came forward and took him by the arm.

"Mr. Scott;" he said, rather sharply, "this is a terrible blow for you. But we must find out who dealt it. We need your help."

The words seemed to rouse the financier from his stupor. He rose to his feet, clutching at the doctor's shoulder to help himself. Then a flood of colour rushed into his sickly yellow face. He clenched his hands, and the veins stood out like cords on his neck and forehead.

"By the living God," he thundered, "I will destroy the man who has done this thing—him and his—innocent and guilty—they shall die, if it costs me all I have to destroy them."

He raved incoherently, foaming at the mouth, and striking at Higson, who attempted to lay a hand on his arm—striking so hard that the little man reeled back and tumbled over a chair to the floor.

"Get up!" shouted the financier, kicking at him. "Rouse yourself—all of you. What are you doing here—groping like fools? Why haven't you caught the fellow—what are you pair for? A thousand pounds I'll give you—five thousand pounds—if you bring this man to the gallows! Idiots, why are you standing here!"

Then he collapsed into a chair and began to sob, his hands pressed close to his face and the tears streaming through his fingers. His grief was a hideous thing to look upon. It was like the grief of a man who has committed some crime and has been placed in the dock. There was nothing gentle or even pitiful about it. Those who saw it never forgot the sight to the end of their lives. For it was the grief of a man who had never grieved before; a hard-hearted man—to whom tears were unknown.

The doctor made his way across the room to the Inspector, and the two talked together in whispers.

"He takes it badly, sir," said the inspector.

"Yes—his only son; a regular bad lot, I've heard. But some fathers are like that."

(*To be continued.*)

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

CHAPERONS.

I have always held that men make better chaperons than women. Of course there are some women who are born for the *role* but it is not a part that everyone can play. Men take it less self-consciously, and chiefly display anxiety to give a girl a good time. At the present moment it is practically in abeyance, but I am not at all sure that it will not be revived. Men, it is said, come much more freely to dances now that the girls are "on their own," and the latter are very well able to look after themselves. All the same, the chaperon is not without distinct uses, and right through history this has been recognised, so it is safe to assume that she will duly make her reappearance, though in what particular guise it is not possible to say. Meantime a recently produced farcical comedy suggests a need for male chaperons of what may be called the automaton pattern, who are chiefly required for restaurant use. Those afflicted with deafness would be most eligible, and it would be an advantage if they had no memory for faces; but of course all would depend on circumstances. It is not every couple who dine or sup out who are weaving a tangled web; nevertheless people will talk, and so the obvious plan is to weave a web of another design wherein to catch the gossips. Unemployed and hardened bachelors of a certain age might form themselves into a Chaperons' League, members of which would be guaranteed willing and suitable to take charge of maidens fair whenever occasion arose.

OTHER FOLKS' MORALS.

What an extraordinary objection some people seem to have to other people doing as they like with their own money! There are those who would shriek like maniacs if lotteries were openly countenanced in this country. Some appear to be perfectly shocked because others choose to fling their substance into the pockets of the charlatans who profess to read their palms or discover their fate in crystals; some are horrified at the popularity of auction Bridge—when it is played for money, of course—and wails are now reaching these shores from India about what is called the alarming growth of this game among the wives of officials. But how absurd and hypocritical all this cavilling over somebody else's morals is! We are all gamblers; every man and woman in the land is animated to some extent by the spirit of speculation. If we do not gamble at Bridge or put money on horses we take shares in this or that, invest in stocks, buy property which is "going up," insure our lives or our cars, or put our humble half-crowns into club sweepstakes. Everybody's doing it in some way or another, and it is nobody's business how anybody else chooses to risk his or her money. Whether I play auction Bridge day after day, whether I take tickets in Continental lotteries, or instruct my broker to spend so much a year in investments is entirely my own concern; if I lose, *tant pis*; if I win I am not morally better; but it is simply intolerable to read and hear hypocritical tirades against gambling when one knows full well that called by various other names it is practised by the same people who profess to regard it as "dangerous." It is a natural instinct, and what is more it is a growing craze. One law for the rich and another for the poor will not be tolerated where speculation is concerned, and to this effect a very broad-minded and eminently sensible and outspoken sermon was preached a Sunday or two ago in Bangor Cathedral.

WOMAN IN WAR.

Are we really patriotic? I mean we Englishwomen. Sometimes I wonder how we should really behave if we were besieged. Women are hard put to it in such circumstances, and women of other nations always seem to me to outdistance us in the practical interest they take in the possibility so dire a calamity overtaking them. Is it because they love their country more sincerely than we do? This I say *apropos* of the recent appeal made by the Women's Aerial League, but the sense of my deficient patriotism has been further stirred by a remarkable human document which I have been reading this week. It is The Petticoat Commando by Mrs. Johanna Brandt (Mills & Boon, 6s.), a well-known Boer lady, whose narrative largely comes from a diary kept during the Boer War. One need not agree with the opinons and views herein expressed and there is no denying the fact that the mother and daughter whose secret service to their country proved invaluable to the Boer Generals were neither more nor less than conspirators and spies. All the same they were intensely patriotic, their devotion to their country never for a moment wavered, and the resource and ingenuity they displayed in outwitting the enemy can only command admiration. All is fair in love and war, we are told, and patriotism is always counted as a great virtue, so as one reads this remarkable revelation of the hopes and fears, the devotion and the methods employed by Boer women to help the "fighting men abroad," I am bound to say that one forgets that they were spies and that their hands were against us. Their splendid patriotism outweighs all. They loved much; "My country, 'tis of thee," was their thought day and night. They gave freely of their best and their dearest, and for the end they so passionately desired they—shall we not say rightly?—considered that any means were justified. I hope women will read this book, for it is one which does inspire in the reader those feelings of patriotism which the writer declares in her introduction it has been her hope to stir by this story of adventure; and seeing how large is feminine influence in warfare, how indispensable is woman's help—the forms of which are many—it is essential that we should kindle and keep glowing in our breasts that fire of patriotism from which our sons catch the glow. "Hansie" was such a heroine as surely any one of us would desire to be if our country were invaded. Her youth was wrecked, but she served her country well; and with such a mother—and grandmother—what but brave men can her boys be?

AND PEACE.

Miss Winifred James's charming book, "The Mulburry Tree" (Chapman & Hall, 7*s.* 6*d.*), is another story of woman's adventure, but she went far afield to seek hers in a perfectly pacific mood, and the only spirit animated in the reader by her sparkling and sympathetic narrative of a tour in the West Indies and Central America is a desire to know this delightful author and to possess such observant eyes, so delicious a sense of humour, and so vivid a pen as hers. This is a sketch-book full of gems. Miss James began to fill it before she even set forth, for it started with intimate little pictures of herself. We see her shuddering at the possibility of cockroaches aboard ship, and shivering as she was fitted on a January day in London for a tropical outfit. Later on she makes even a landlubber realise the pangs of "mal de mer" and positively thrills one with the barest outlines of how one feels face to face with shipwreck. So full of colour, movement, wisdom sympathy, humour, and all sorts of interesting little facts and picturesque flashes is this gay narrative that it is wholly dangerous to begin to give examples of the good things that one finds therein. Of Miss James as a chronicler of travels abroad it may be truly said "There is none like her, none." She goes, she sees, she conquers, and in a few words she makes for us a wonderful picture, fills us with new ideas, stirs our fancy, makes us laugh, touches our sentiment, and never once dose she come even to the verge of conventionality. One fees revivified with a book such as this in hand. I do not believe any man could ever have conceived so fresh and at the same time so illuminating a volume of travel, but I am perfectly sure that every one of its male readers will fall in love with its author, while no woman will skip a line of it. From a woman's point of view Miss James sees, describes, and discusses everything from religion and marriage to prisons, banana plantations, and the colour question she says plainly what she thinks in the plainest terms but never "holds forth," and when with real regret we have to bid her good-bye we feel we have really made a voyage of discovery with a most tender-hearted, amusing, and wholly original companion. Ambrosia in the world.

Donald was an old Scots beadle who officiated in a Highland kirk where the minister, never a bright star at any time, believed in giving full value for the money as it were, in his discourses. A stranger once asked him his opinion of the sermous.

"An, weel, "replied Donald, "you'll no get me to say anything against them for they're a' 'verra guid, but I'll just remark this much:—

"The beginning's aye ower for frae the end, an' it would greatly improv the force o' it if he left oot a' that cam' in atween."

THE MAKING OF A SUFFRAGETTE.

"How lucky you are! It isn't often that an absolute novice like you is entrusted with such an important mission."

Mingled enthusiasm and envy beamed through the spectacles of the speaker, as she piloted her friend through the dimly-lit passage which led from the committee room.

Cicely Edwardes shrugged her pretty shoulders somewhat defiantly.

"I offered my services on the impulse of the moment," she declared, "when I came to the meeting with you, I hadn't the least intention of opening my mouth, in fact my dear, to tell you the truth as far as votes are concerned, I don't care a straw about them, one way or the other."

Miss Bland clutched Cicely's arm apprehensively.

"Hush, hush", she whispered "some one might hear; another candidate might be put on to the job instead of you, if you express those sentiments."

Cicely laughed carelessly.

"I suppose dozens of the women there to-night would be only too glad to get permission to break the big windows of a man's club," she said, "some of them must have been rather disappointed at the commission being handed over to a new-comer, and a non-member."

Miss Bland sighed resignedly. "I *had* hoped" she confessed "that my claims might have been considered. I have never got beyond selling papers yet, and that *is* so tame. Our dear President is so impulsive, she must have been taken with your appearance, a fine, strong, young girl like you" Miss Bland was conscious of her own small, middle-aged person, of her narrow chest and near-sighted eyes.

"Well I declare, it's quite dark" said Cicely as they emerged into the street. "I must run off and leave you now, Mary; how glad I am that I met you this afternoon, and went to the conference with you, it was just what I wanted to cheer me up."

Cicely's comely young face was set in hard lines as she spoke. Miss Bland was dimly aware that some unexplained cause was banishing dimples and bringing frowns, but the Campaign was an obsession to the amiable spinster, and she had no thoughts to waste on idle surmise.

"At eight o'clock this evening then," she said impressively "we shall meet again. Many of us will be there to see you do it, and to help by hustling, if necessary. The big window looking out on the Square will go first I suppose?"

"I suppose so," said Cicely absently, "good-bye Mary, I must really go that taxi" and she darted away, suddenly anxious to be gone.

In the taxi some of that defiant and determined bearing, which had so taken the fancy of the President, forsook her. An odd lump came into her throat as she looked out at the passing pageant of the street.

"If he *should* have come to apologize, he might be there when I get home, it's only just six o'clock. If he has even written to say he's sorry, I'll forgive him and cry off, Mary Bland would jump at the chance," and she smiled a little at the thought.

Three hours ago hot, angry, and full of revengeful purpose, she had taken abrupt leave of Christopher Bartlett, had rushed out of the house in a whirlwind of temper. What had they quarrelled about?

She could scarcely remember, some wretched trifle, but both had given their tongues free rein, and the last word had been with Cristopher.

"Theatre's off to-night evidently" he had said, "I'll go to my club instead then, it's a place where a man can have *peace* anyway."

Cicely hardly recollected what her answer to this gibe had been, she had dramatically given her engagement-ring back to its donor, and had left him gazing at it with a bewildered and remorseful air, as she ran out of her little flat, closing the door, (one records it regretfully), with a resounding bang.

"If I hadn't met Mary" she reflected reviewing the events of the day "I should probably be at home now crying my eyes out; as it is I'll pay Christopher out with a vengeance. What a chance it has been, his own club! Such a wonderful coincidence, peace indeed! *Peace*! and she chuckled derisively as the taxi drew up before her door.

"No letters, and no callers" was the answer given by her sister to her eager question. "Not going out again to-night are you Cicely? Oh, of course, I forgot theatre party with Cristopher".

"My dear Joanna, that's off now; as for Christopher," the tiresome lump came into her throat again, well my engagement's off too," she concluded with a woeful attempt at levity.

"Quarrrelled again I suppose" said Joanna very calmly, "well, leave some supper for me, I'm going out to a 'suffrage' meeting."

"So am I," said Cicely crimsoning under her sisters' glance.

"Well, I *am* surprised!" said Joanna, "I thought Christopher was dead against"—

"Cristopher's views are nothing to me" interrupted Cicely abruptly. Joanna smiled a little as she bent over her book again.

The two sisters had lived together in a tiny flat since the death of their parents. Joanna had espoused the 'Suffrage' cause, and Cicely dabbled in literature, or had done, until Chris Bartlett had filled her thoughts to the exclusion of all other topics. Their engagement had been disturbed by many quarrels; for, both were blessed with rather peppery tempers, but the affair of that afternoon—that had been a real storm, the fiercest, "and the last" Cicely added mentally as she attired herself for the fray.

Light rain was falling as she sped westward in her taxi, and perhaps the wet evening was partly responsible for the barometrical depression of spirits from which she began to suffer. Somewhat nervously she fingered the ammunition concealed in her muff, two large stones about the size of tennis-balls, destined to shatter the reading-room windows of the club, of which, by a curious fatality, Christopher happened to be a member. She had pictured the scene to herself that afternoon, had imagined the splintered glass, Christopher's anger and astonishment on hearing of the outrage, and his mortification when the name of the aggressor was made known, Somehow the whole affair seemed to have lost its heroic savour, and as Cicely paid off her taxi and began to walk down the appointed street, she was conscious of an uneasy, almost a dismayed feeling.

The light rain had changed into a veritable downpour by the time the club portals came in sight, and Cicely felt an unheroic but very natural impulse towards flight. She slackened her pace unconsciously, but quickened her steps again as she became aware, with a thrill of excitement, that she was being followed.

"A detective" she said to herself, fingering the hidden missiles nervously and wishing heartily that she could drop them unobtrusively and make her escape.

The detective came up with her as this thought flashed through her mind; he was muffled in a raincoat, and a green Homburg hat was jammed down over his eyes; he began to suit his pace to Cicely's keeping a few yards away from her.

"I'll give him something to look at anyway" resolved Cicely, her anger rising at the man's business-like pertinacity. She was now directly opposite the bright club-windows, and summoning all her courage, she withdrew her hand from her muff, clasping the largest stone.

"Excuse me" said a gruff voice, and a none too gentle hand grasped her wrist suddenly.

Cicely, startled, let fall the stone; it was almost round, and it rolled along the wet, lamp-lit pavement and took refuge in the gutter.

"How dare you speak to me, sir?" she cried angrily, "let go of me at once."

"This way please" said the man as he piloted her towards a four-wheeler which had just drawn up to the kerb.

"What are you doing?" asked Cicely in a frightened voice.

"Taking you into custody" was the terrifying answer, and before the girl could expostulate she found herself in the cab, the detective still grasping her by the wrist. The four-wheeler moved off at a slow pace.

"Pardon me" said the man, taking her muff from her "have you another of those stones in your possession? As I thought so" . . . as he extracted the second missile.

"What do you suppose" said Cicely in as steady a voice as she could muster "that I shall get for this attempt?"

The detective seemed to be pondering the matter judicially.

"A first offence? Yes; well then, as it did not succeed, I should say——I should think——"

"Yes? Yes?" interjected Cicely feverishly, clasping her hands in suspense.

"I suppose about six months probably." The voice was gruffer than ever, the mere sound of it suggested handcuffs, skilly, and other horrors.

Cicely gave a gasp of dismay. A sudden impotent anger seemed to choke her. *Six months*, she wouldn't, she couldn't endure such a disgrace. What did she care about the vote, or any rubbish of that kind, she had only wanted to annoy Chris, Chris who would laugh now, who would have the best of it after all——

The tears began to run down her cheeks, she turned her head and pretended to gaze out of the mist-blurred pane, but in spite of her efforts a sob broke from her.

"You little goose" said a well-known voice in her ear, "I didn't mean to frighten you so, Cicely, it's only Chris, Cicely, *Cicely*."

But Cicely was crying in real earnest, tears of relief, of remorse, that choked her attempts at utterance.

"I saw you get out of the taxi, and I just followed you for fun when I found that you didn't recognise me; it was this beastly hat that disguised me I suppose, some big-headed fool took mine and left this on the peg. It wasn't till you got opposite the club that your scheme dawned on me. Cicely, do forgive me for frightening you, I planned it on the spur of the moment to save you, to give you a lesson"——

The green Homburg hat was on the floor of the cab, the brown head that it had so effectually concealed, was close to the suffragette's own fair one, the artificially-gruff voice had become tender and full of penitence.

"Forgive me Cicely won't you? Forgive me for this afternoon too, let's cut to-day out of the calendar and start over again."

Joanna was not a bit surprised to find Chris in the house when she got home. "Made it up I see" she remarked philosophically, as she set about getting ready the supper which neither of the others had remembered.

"Yes" said Chris beaming, as he came to her help, "we've spent a most profitable evening, fixed our wedding-day; how does that strike you, my sister-to-be?"

"Call that profitable?" Joanna's eyes twinkled humourously "Our People have spent a profitable evening if you like, broken one of the big windows of your club Master Chris?"

Christopher and Cicely started at each other——

"Who . . . ? Who . . . ?" they cried simultaneously.

"Your little friend, Mary Bland," said Joanna to Cicely, "she picked up a stone which had been dropped by a suffragette who was arrested, and she broke the window before the police got hold of her."

Cicely's laughter rang through the room.

"It'll be hunger-strike, forcible feeding and all the rest for poor Mary, but after all," Joanna wagged a wise head, "the sentence will be a short one, a month or so at the most, not life-long bondage such as *you* are contemplating, my dears.',

But Chris and Cicely looked at each other, and smiled.

H. S.

The young man, feeling out of sorts, went to consult a doctor.

"I have some queer pains," said our friend.

"I see," said the docter looking wise. "Do you feel a sharp pain low down on your right side?"

"Doc," answered the young fellow, "I only get thirty shillings a week Don't go looking for any symptoms of appendicitis."

The case was immediately diagnosed as indigestion.

A man remarked that he came from a very large family.

How many are there of you?" he very as ked.

"Well, there were ten of us boys," he was. "and each of us had a sister."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the "Then there were twenty of you "?"

No," said the boastful man, "eleven.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"A TURKISH WOMAN'S EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS."—By ZEYNEB HANOUM:—In the presence of our more self-complacent, and fatuous acquaintances, how often have we not voiced the prayer that some power would the "giftie gie em" to see themselves as we can see them. In rarer moments we have even been known to breath the aspiration in its original form, and to desire the presence of that wise and just critic who could shed on our failings an illuminating ray. But even when the wish is sincere and the cap of humility on our heads, how rare is the opportunity of seeing ourselves from the outsider's point of view. Our friends are too partial, our enemies too prejudiced, to tell us just what they have seen. What we want is some detached person with a fresh observant mind who, with no inducement to veil or heighten the truth, will set down frankly just what he has seen in us.

Just such a frank observer is Zeyneb Hanoum, the Turkish lady who was the heroine of Pierre Loti's "les Desenchantees." Zeyneb and her sister Melek made a bold bid for freedom, and, escaping the pursuit of Abdul Hamid almost by miracle, reached a place of safety outside his dominions. Ever since she could remember England had been to her a kind of Paradise on Earth, the home of strong free women who shaped their own destinies, enjoyed the richest education that books and a varied experience of life can give. In Constantinople her own "cabin'd crib-b'd confin'd" existence had been lived against a dark background of espionage, political murders, riots, and Armenian massacres. Here are some of her comments on reaching the land which she thought of as welcoming to its big hospitable bosom all Europe's refugees;

"I cannot tell you the horrible impression it produces on the mind of a Turkish woman to learn that England not only imprisons but tortures woman; to me it is the cataclysm of all my most cherished faiths. It was the land of all lands I longed to visit, and now I hear a Liberal Government is torturing women. Somehow my mind will not accept this statement."

Her use of the word "harem" (which simply means a place reserved for women) is most instructive. The "Ladies' Club" which was her abiding place in London seemed to her a rather chill and comfortless "harem", where those lonely and disappointed women gathered who had no homes and firesides of their own to attract them. The Ladies' Gallery in the house of Commons seemed to her the most comical of all the "harems", for, here women who move unprotected all over the globe are shut off behind a grill in the very workshop of liberty. "The performance which I saw through the harem windows was boring enough" she adds. Another amusing little incident befell her in the "harem" or 'Ladies only' compartment of a railway train.

Her delight in London was intense. Here she enjoyed a sense of security such as she had had nowhere else in the world. It was the only capital in Europe that gave her a sense of orderliness not dependent on authority. Englishmen too she admired, because of their grave demeanour, their indifference to the other sex, their stubborn determination "which makes every Englishman, like the Turk, a sultan in his own house". As for the women, she found them pretty, but deficient in charm, "pigheaded, undiplomatic, brutally sincere; but good and faithful friends."

It was, perhaps, unfortunate that this gentle, refined enthusiast and dreamer of dreams just came across English women in the rough and tumble of mixed society in a Swiss hotel. Their uncouthness, noisiness, and want of restraint, filled her with dismay. Entirely mistaking the point of their violent activity, it seemed to her horrible that English ladies should rush up hill and rush down again on little wooden machines, with scarlet faces and disordered hair, simply that they might be able to eat four persons' share of lunch. Poor Zeyneb, with her dream of the fair and gracious women who were to be "like perfect music set to noble words."

It is only fair to English women and the many other causes for disillusionment strewn along her path to say that she had the temperament which was found to be 'desenchante', whether she escaped from her prison or remained in it. The book contains several pictures of the two sisters, and these portraits, without the help of the text, would betray her tired, petulant, if shrewd, outlook on life. She is of the race that is always looking for, and will never find America, because they change their sky, but not their temperament.

"MINGLED SEED.":—By A. Jeans, (Heath, Cranton, and Ouseley.) It is quite refreshing to go back again to Italy in 1848. Mazzini and Garibaldi and the problem of Cavour have been hid from the rising generation. It is only the bald and grey who ever get hot about them now. Here they are again, still uniting Italy and peppering the Austrians, but more wisely treated than they used to be. The idealist, Urbano, of course is there. So is the cynic of affairs, Francesco. The sad story of a goal reached and found quite other than the goal of our dreams is told deftly. We cried for the moon, got it, and found it was not a green cheese at all but a tooth-breaking rock—a heavy tombstone, in fact. To exchange petty tyrants for petty sectional interests and to break foreign yokes to gall our necks with a Mafia was a sad conclusion to all that woe. The new generation, with "Mingled Seed" in its bin, will be wiser than its excited fathers—and perhaps sadder.

"THE SHE-WOLF.":—By Maxime Formont. (Stanley Paul.) Those of us who find the respectable and strenuous life sometimes to be lacking in sparkle like (in fiction) to plunge into an orgy of blood and crime. At these moments the Borgias, who were as near the limit as white men ever go, become unspeakably welcome. They are, therefore, constantly on draught. We drink and forget our suburbs. The "She-Wolf" is a new tap, full of gore and fierce passion. Cæsar is as red and potent as ever. Indeed, when presented by a French writer, in rivalry to Mr. Rafael Sabatini, he runs his rigs with even greater vivacity than ever. Fratricide, the baiting of the Pope, that red bull of the Borgias, abduction, assassination, and daring theatrical whims, these gloriously scald the palate satiated with rice pudding and weak tea. M. Formont is a clever tapster to a heady and naughty tap. The innocent and tame, who are many whatever the clergy say, will greatly enjoy tossing his pot.

"A CITY OF THE PLAIN.":—By Horace Caradoc (Constable) is apolemical noveldesigned to splay lead upon the position of a low-church, squire-ridden English parson and to uphold the claims of His Holiness the Pope. It is well balanced and interesting, though, of course, the story interests the writer, and so the reader, far less than does the exciting battle of religions. There is a certain vivacity and a humour about it which give penetration to the bullets, but, at the same time, a sort of cruelty to the characters which is almost revolting.

Lives and loves ebb and flow, and the author has not even a sigh for his smashed and squeaking puppets. They illustrate a theory, and that is what they are there for. Particulars do not matter; universals are all. This trait wakens some opposition, even in the sympathetic reader. Of course, theological novels always have grave limitations. They are on all sides recklessly unfair, but this one contains some good hard pounding, done with sincerity and no pretence of impartiality. As a novel it is above the average; as a park of artillery it can only be silenced by guns of considerable calibre.

"FORTITUDE":—By HUGE WALPOLE (MARTIN SEEKER).—"'Tisn't life that matters! 'Tis the courage you bring to it," are the opening words of "Fortitude," which strike the keynote to the book, a fine and most original one, which, if it wins its deserts, will inevitably be accepted as a classic. It is the story of one Peter Westcott as boy and man during some fourteen years of strenuous and incessant conflict—mental and spiritual conflict; for Peter's deadliest foes were the principalities and powers of darkness within and around him, of whose presence he was always conscious, even in his earliest childhood, though, at that time, and for long afterwards, they seemed materialised in the person of his father, a man who, though accredited sane by the few persons with whom he came, in contact, was obsessed by a fiendish spirit of cruelty, which he wreaked on the two who should have been dearest to him, his wife and child. Moreover, this horrible taint was hereditary to the Westcotts, as Peter, the last of the sinister race, fully realised, and it was against the strong and subtle influence assailing him at every turn that he fought doggedly, often almost dispairingly, though at the last we leave him utterly exhausted indeed, yet triumphant, victorious. The book is wonderfully written, with the stamp of genius on every page.

"WHITE WITCH."—WHITE WITCH by MERIEL BUCHANAN. (Herbert Jenkins. "White Witch." the story with which Miss Meriel Buchanan, daughter of Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador to Russia, makes her literary debut, has all the freshness and all the fragrance of a first novel. The central figures of Miss Buchanan's novel are "White Witch," Comtesse Marie Bernardine Traun, and Prince Max of Ungarschitz, head of a great Austrian family, the most sought after *parti* in Vienna society, Coming to the Traun's country seat to woo by arrangement the beautiful Comtesse Eileen, the masterful Max is attracted by the gentle, reflective nature of Marie Bernardine. How "White Witch" eventually finds an English husband and how her sister, the Comtesse Eileen, weds Max's soldier brother, Miss Buchanan narrates with infinite charm and pathos in her simple tale, which starting in the quiet of Austrian country life, passes to the glitter of the Vienna winter season and thence to an English village. Miss Buchanan's work is very promising for she shows that she has observed carefully and well not only in that cosmopolitan environment in which she has been brought up, but also in side-paths. She has an extremely keen sense of humour which one feels to be unduly repressed, and, in fact, the principal fault we have to find with this first novel is its diffidence. A diplomatist's daughter has unrivalled opportunities for seeing the world, and it is to be hoped that in subsequent novels Miss Buchanan will give us more of her experience of foreign life.

"JEWELS IN BRASS."—JEWELS IN BRASS BY JITTIE HORLICK (Duckworth.—This book should be popular, and we advise those who want an entertaining novel, with a good deal of worldly wisdom and he ups of love, to get it. The author deals in a pleasant, tolerant way with her steam-yacht, members' stand, Scotch-moor sort of people, about whom, we are glad to find, she neither scolds nor prophesies. Of course we cannot be expected to sympathise very warmly with the characters: if we are to sympathise with the love affairs of people who live in luxury and have all they want their troubles must be put more in relation to the general humanity. Still, Antonia Chaine is a very nice woman. We can even believe in her American husband on the principle that it takes all kinds of men to make a world. And if the hero does quite exist it is not because he is not insufficiently explained. We can allow for the enthusiasm which complacently lingers on the physique of the hero, for that has been a feature of romance in all ages; but what is the use of a man being tall and splendid-looking if he is a grizzly bore? Raby Stigand is not exactly that, although he is so self-consciously the English gentleman; in fact, his type occurs so frequently in women's novels that he may be taken as the sort of man that most women prize the most. Ouida not the Ouida of "The Silver Christ" and "In Maremma," but the Ouida of "Strathmore" was not so wrong in the type of hero she chose to appeal to English women.

KYNASTON'S BY ROTHWELL HAIG-(EVERETT):—Poor Kynaston made money in diamonds and was a masterful man, but he fell in love with a woman who came of an evil stock and had a past. Her lover fell from a biplane into their family circle, but was so disfigured in mind and body that few knew him. After sad adventures, borne with the then spiritual solace of "The Light of Asia," she came to an end of her troubles. The lover dies, the would-be lover is sent flying, all is confessed, understood, and forgiven. She calls Kynaston Jim, as he always hoped she would, and the curtain falls upon felicity in a villa so named. The reader is amused and, yes interested; so the book fulfils its purpose. How few books do that!

EDWARD FAIRLIE FRANKFORT BY SIR HENRY WRIXON, K. C. (Macmillan)—An extremely interesting and important book although it will scarcely appeal to the average reader of novels, for it is virtually a treatise on and criticisms of politics in general, and democracy in particular; presented under a thin guise of fiction. In his preface Sir Henry ably indicates the object and spirit of the book. "Many of the weak points in popular government are illustrated in these pages, but it is not to be concluded that democratic rule in our time is to be condemned generally, on account of its defects. Democracy is evidently the stage of social growth allotted by Providence to this period of our Western civilisation, and it must grow and expand itself until it has run its course and fulfilled its mission in, we trust, the path of progress. . . The best friend of Democracy is he who calls attention in a truthful and sincere manner to its evil tendencies, which are often ignored, or even sought to be justified by those courtiers of the people who illustrate in our time the truth of the old saying, that "Praise follows Power."

THE COMMON PROBLEM BY RACHEL KING (Lynwood)—This is an unusually good novel and though the plot is far-fetched to incredulity, all the people are interesting, and some of them quite delightful, especially Lady Ann, who tells the story, and the little coterie of Chelsea artists and literary folk to which she belonged, while the book is charmingly written, and reveals at every turn the author's frank and kindly outlook on life and on human nature. The title, of course, is derived from Browning's lines "The common problem—yours, mine, every one's, Is—not to fancy what were fair in life Provided it could be; but finding first What may be, then find how to make it fair up to our means," and Mrs. King never loses sight of this, her main theme, but works it out admirably, with humour, understanding, and sympathy.

"THE WOMAN MOVEMENT."—One of the most remarkable women of this age is undoubtedly Ellen Key, the Swedish publicist, whose book on "The Woman Movement," published some years ago, and now translated into English by M. B. Borthwisk. A.M. should be read by all serious students of sociology, men and women alike, especially as it deals with the whole question of women's development. An admirable introduction to the English edition is written by Mr. Havelock Ellis. Especially valuable in their good sense, good feeling, and lucidity of expression are the sections on 'Daughters', 'Single Women'—who need not be what are termed "superfluous women"—Marriage, and Motherhood. [G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

"THAT WHICH WAS WRITTEN,":—By a South African authoress, Mrs. Cormack Smith (Methuen). The story is written round the secret tragedy of a woman's life, the action of fate in revealing that secret, and the ultimate triumph of love in disregarding the revelation. The climax is reached when two men come to grips in the fight for a woman's soul.

"STEMPENYU":—By a Jewish writer, Shalom Aleiohem. (Methuen). Translations from the Yiddish are very uncommon. The present example, translated by Miss Hannah Berman, is the curious romance of a wandering musical genius whose adventures take us amongst many strange places and quaint people. It is also a love-story of deep interest.

"TWO ADMIRALS":—By Admiral John Moresby. It is an interesting volume of reminiscences which will be added to Messrs Methuen's Shilling Library on May 29th. This book is a record of a hundred years service of two Admirals in the British Royal Navy.

WHY WOMEN WOULD MAKE GOOD LAWYERS.

A Girton girl will shortly be putting forth her claim to enter the legal profession, and since others have recently tried to do so before and failed, the question of "women lawyers" is of interest at the moment. Until quite lately reasons why they were not fitted for such a position were constantly being put forward, which necessitated the women getting on their defence.

One gentleman at a lawyers' conference held in Cardiff some months ago argued that women would be no use as lawyers, because they were not so honest as men. Whilst not for a minute accepting the accusation, I may say that the gentleman's remark was the first intimation I have had that "honesty" was a necessary qualification for an advocate of the law. At a more recent date a member of the legal profession objected to the innovation of the woman-lawyer, because he said "women could not keep a secret." For many a long day the inability to keep secrets has been pointed at women as one of their failings; but those of us who have followed the militant suffragist movement—quite apart from the fact of whether we approve of it or not—must own that their tactics have given the lie to such accusation. One of our best-known barristers has stated publicly that some men were even worse than the most communicative women in the way in which they discuss confidential matters. He also says that "Barristers and solicitors sometimes suffer from a constitutional inability to hold their tongues, and cases have been heard in which well-known people were involved where particulars of cases have been divulged to outsiders with disastrous results."

FAR-SEEING WOMEN.

It is not my intention, however, to here defend my sex, but rather to point out why, in my opinion, women would prove excellent lawyers. Firstly, a woman is more far-seeing than a man. She invariably jumps to conclusions, but more often than not such conclusion are right. Men think things over, and work them out in their minds till confusions reigns, and the course to take is difficult to discern. One gentleman gave as a reason why women would make good lawyers the fact that they were better liars. Rather strong terms, but it is best to stick to the text. I am willing to admit that a lie told by a woman is generally more convincing than one told by a man, but that does not mean that they lie more frequently. It cannot be disputed that one side of every law case ever tried must be built up and founded on falsehood. Consequently, if the person deputed to do the work of the "wrong side" does so in the best way to attain the desired ends? then "good" liars should be selected; and if women excel in this hardly desirable direction, then certainly they should be allowed to take up the profession for which they are so suited.

Some folks would like to argue that the solicitor is innocent of the guilt of his client. Sometimes this may be so, but it is very rare. Even if the client wears a show of innocence, the professional instinct invariably enlightens the man who is defending him. Whilst conversing with a barrister of some standing only the other day, I was trying to convince him that the man whose case he was hoping to take up was not guilty of the crime with which he was charged. His remark, "I am not so much concerned as to whether he committed the crime or not as I am to know whether they *can prove* he did it," showed me that his attitude was not nearly so cute as would be adopted by a woman. A woman will never allow herself to think a person guilty if she does not wish to do so. She so constantly assures herself of his innocence that at last she thoroughly believes it, and it is so much easier to convince others of what we believe ourselves. This qualification should certainly be a feather in the cap of the woman-lawyer.

WOMEN THINK QUICKLY.

Women think quicker than men, and as orators a good woman speaker cannot only put the best man in the shade, but invariably drives things home better. I was once listening to one of our modern brilliant speakers—a member of the non-militant suffragist movement—and a man in the audience asked her why their names were associated with such outrageous tactics as had been adopted by some of the suffragettes. Her reply was prompt. "Because we cannot help ourselves. I imagine you are a clerk in an office, and I will surmise that you are working beside an undesirable fellow-clerk whose methods and behaviour are abhorrent to you. Your wife and children are dependent on your earnings, so you cannot get away from him. That is just our position with regard to the militant body." Her words struck me us really marvellous. "Quite an ordinary and obvious argument" some may say after they have heard it and had time to think; but I much doubt if any man would have been so quick in simply and clearly quashing the questioner. Women are more simple in their arguments, and it is often the "little touch of nature" which carries so much weight with it.

Women should have a greater knowledge of human nature than have men, because they have a better opportunity of studing it. As children the boys go out and play football or cricket, and rarely have a soul beyond that, unless they happen to be studiously inclined, and then they draw knowledge from what has been. A young girl at home sees her mother's little weakness if she wants to gain her own end, observes her father's and her brother's subterfuge when they are keen on going out and don't want to appear unkind or selfish. Wives and mothers study those around them far more carfully than is imagined. A woman metaphorically winks at many a little failing of which they think she is ignorant. This knowledge of human nature is of more value to a lawyer than technicalities. Of course, such legal technicalities are absolutely necessary; but they can be learned and a woman's capacity to study and take in knowledge is equally as great as that of man. Consequently, her keen perception of things in passing is an added factor in the making of a good lawyer.

SEX MAGNETISM.

One drawback to women barristers would be the possibility of their sex-magnetism outweighing the common sense of the twelve good men and true. If women are to be allowed to plead in court then the jury should consist half of men and half of women. It was only in the summer of last year that we heard of an American case in which the defendant, a young and beautiful girl, flirted with the judge so that he gave judgment in her favour. It would certainly disarm the ends of justice if a fair pleader took advantage of her sex to captivate any of the jury. As I am nearing the end of my remarks I may as well confess that I do not take kindly to women entering the labour market at all, because their doing so has a tendency to decrease the marriage and the birth rate, and certainly ousts many men from positions; but the times are changing, and we must change with the times hoping always that such changes will prove for the ultimate good of all.

EXPERT ADVICE.

A man was denouncing newspaper advertising to a crowd of listeners.

"Last week," said he, "I had an umbrella stolen from the place provided for them by the side of my pew at church It was a gift, and, valuing it very highly, I spent double its worth in advertising, but I have not recommend it."

"How did you word the advertisement?" asked a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, producing a slip out from a newspaper.

The merchant took it and read:—

"Lost from——Church last Sunday evening, a black umbrella. The gentleman who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it a No. —, High Street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I am a big advertiser. and have always found it paid me well. A great deal depends upon the manner in which the advertisement is put. Let us try your umbrella again, and if you do not acknowledge that advertising pays, I will purchase you a new one."

The merchant took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote:—

"If the man who was seen to take the umbrella from a pew of——Church last Sunday does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain cast upon the Christian character which he values so highly he will return it at once to No.—, High Street."

This duly appeared in the paper, and the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of his residence. On the steps lay at east a dozen umbrellas of all shades and sizes that had been thrown in. Many of them had notes attached to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet.

POINTS OF VIEW

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

WHEN DOGMA FAILS.

"When the sob of the world's unceasing sorrow falls on the ear many of our dogmatic and historical discussions sound like the chatter of convalescents capping conundrums round the fire in hydropathic hotels," says the Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon, the new chairman of the Congregational Union.

WHEN THE BEST WORK IS DONE.

"Great men I have known have done their best work between the ages of 65 and 80, or certainly between 65 and 75," said Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, in support of his opinion—given to the Royal Commission on the delay in the King's Bench Divison—that a judge should not be retired so long as he could do his work.

SIR E. GREY—ARBITER MUNDI.

"I am told," says H. W. Massingham in the *Daily News* "that the other day the German Emperor, referring to Sir Edward Grey's part in the crisis of Europen affairs, described him as 'arbiter mundi,' That was a picturesque and rhetorical way of emphasising the chain of events which have given this country and its representative a power of balance, and, therefore, of authority, which is virtually an arbitrament. We are in this position because we are recognised as disinterested, and because the man who speaks for us is everywhere believed to be of a loyal, steadfast, and upright character. These are great assets. The country may well feel a legitimate pride in possessing them and being able to utilise them. It is some time since it occupied so conspicuous so commanding a place in Europe."

LORD CURZON'S PESSIMISM.

In a speech last week Lord Curzon referring to Home Rule said we were drifting nearer and nearer to the edge of the cataract; any day few months hence, perhaps a few weeks hence, the thunders of the cataract would probable be hard. Unless we stopped there would be civil war in Ireland, and the pit into which we were falling was the pit of fratricidal strife.

WE BELIEVE

That home-making should be regarded as a profession.

That right living should be the fourth "R" in education.

That health is the duty and business of the individual, illness of the physician.

That the spending of money is as important as he earning of the money.

That the upbringing of the children demands more study than the rising of chickens.

That the home-maker should be as elert to make progress in her life work as the business or professional man.

Such is the belief of the American School of Home Economies.

REAL WHITE MAN PLUCK.

"Though we are but a voice crying in the wilderness, we would go on crying to our fellow white men to be strict and exact in their dealings, and, above all, to keep their characters a trifle more in harmony with the colour of their skins," says the *Straits Settlements Times*. How many men are there in Singapore to look a shady person of good social position square in the eyes and say, 'Sir, I don't wish to know you. You are not honest'? Just a little bit more of the real white man pluck and we should make those who have a tendency to crookedways tremble at the ostracism which their practices would involve."

THE PLAY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

At the ladies' night debate of the Hardwicke Society, the famous legal discussion club of the Temple, the topic was a motion in the terms—"That plays have a greater influence upon public opnion than novels." Mr. E.F. Spence, the barrister-dramatic critic of the *Wstminster Gazette* declared that there are three main causes of public opinion—plays, novels, and newspapers. Each was a form of fiction, the last being the most potent and dangerous in that they contain the largest element of fiction. Mr. Spence argued that plays assisted the ordinary person to visualise ideas, their influence was widely distributed, and the time had come when the State should organise the theatre. Mr. Zangwill, who opposed the motion, said that the object of art was to induce a spiritual state, not to influence public opinion. The work both of the novel and the play was to teach us to see life.

"HUSBAND-HIGH."

"I love see to the girls who trip about in pairs, like twin flowers on one stem. They are so pretty, so trim, and so plump—delicious little women —'husband-high,' as we say in Devon. They wear their hair up in a great, mound, or sometimes braided in many a pretty fashion and they carry their dainty heads proudly as such beautiful little gems well may" says Eden Phillpotts in the "Fortnightly Review".

LORD MILNER'S IMPERIALISM.

Lord Milner is about to publish a selection of his speeches and addresses delivered in various parts of the world over a period of sixteen years. In an introductory essay he sums up the trend of all his speeches in a definition of his idea of consistent Imperialism. There is, he writes, "No vital movement making for the essential physical and moral welfare of the mass of the people which is not embraced by the idea of national or imperial greatness. I can conceive no higher ideal which can animate the citizens of this country at the present time than that of a great and conscious national life, shared by us with our kinsmen who have built up new communities in distant parts of the earth, enabling them and us to uphold our traditional principle of freedom, order, and justice, and to discharge with ever increasing efficiency our duty as guardians of the more backward races who have come under our sway."

OUR WEEKLY TITANIC.

"We lose every year about 70,000 people from tuberculosis. The "Titanic" went down with some 1,700 souls, and all the world stood aghast. Well, that 70,000 deaths means that about 1350 die every week; and if we are not appalled," says Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, in the "Daily News," "it is not that the thing lacks horror, but because we are simply unaware of the facts. It is far more horrible to be eaten up and die a more or less lingering death by consumption than to perish swiftly in the Atlantic."

PROFIT-SHARING AND TRADE UNIONS.

Representatives of all the chief firms manufacturing household articles were last week invited by Lord and Lady Brassey to hear addresses on profit-sharing and co-partnership from Sir W. H. Lever and Sir W. G. Watson. "Sir William Lever, in his excellent speech, did well to dissociate the movement from any spirit of antagonism to trade unionism," says the "Daily News." "Wisely developed, co-partnership is an instrument which should be largely employed in the solution of the industrial problems of the time. But any suspicion that it was to be used as a means of undermining trade unionism would be fatal to its success. In the cases in which it has been attended with the best results it has been worked in entire sympathy with the men's union

THE SAMENESS OF HUMAN NATURE

"What struck me most among all the peoples I met," said Father Bernard Vaughan on his return from a sixteen months' tour covering 26,000 miles, "was the extraordinary sameness of human nature always and everywhere—the same longings and disappointments, the same joys and the same sorrows, the same clinging love and the same tortures of dispair, the same gains and the same losses, the same shadows and the same sunshine."

During the tour Father Vaughan gave between 300 and 400 addresses, his audience including Indians, Negroes, Esquimaux, society ladies of America and Japan, university students, and the Japanese House of Peers.

THE BAYREUTH OF SHAKESPEARE.

"I want to emphasise the point that henceforth Shakespeare must speak from here." said the Rev. H. F. B. Mackay, in his Shakespeare sermon preached at the Parish Church, Stratford-on-Avon. "No influence in my own life has been greater, or so far as I can see more valuable, than Sir Henry Irving's presentation of the plays of Shakespeare. Sir Henry Irving had a sense of mission, and there was a feeling of national mission in the air of the old Lyceum which I do not detect in the London playhouses of to-day. That is not the fault of our accomplished actor-managers; it arises from the fact that the London of George the Fifth is so strangely unlike the London of Victoria, so much less English, so much more cosmopolitan. But here, in the sanctuary of Shakespeare's home, I recapture the feeling I had lost in London, and I am quite sure that if the performance of Shakespeare in London and our Colonies is to be more than an artistic success, is to have the force of a national and imperial act, it must have its link with a movement of which the sacred source is here, and Stratford must remain the Bayreuth of a greater than Wagner."

THE MILL GIRL'S SHAWL.

"It is sad to hear that the Lancashire mill girl is growing dissatified with the clogs and shawl which for generations have been her pictureque 'wear,' and is tending to ape the cheap feathers and frills of the girls who work in shops and offices," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "If Lancashire lasses imagine that a plumed hat adds dignity to a girl of humble station, they make a depressing mistake. If they fancy that such a hat has a prettier effect than the shawl over the head they are quite tragically wrong. Let them ask some well-known artist to go and lecture to them on the subject, and he will soon tell them which is the more attractive—the imitative splendours of the beplumed and begloved shop girl, or the simplicity of the clogged and shawled mill lass."

SMART YOUNG MEN.

A Delegation of young men lately waited on their employer's wife with the oddest request on record. "You see, madam," said the spokesman, "we want to have a half-holiday every Saturday. Now, if you will be particularly nice to Mr. Jones for a few days, we'll go to him and ask——"

"Gentlemen," the lady haughtily interrupted, "do you imply that I do not understand what is due to my husband?"

"Oh, I know all about it, madam," the spokesman went on. "I'm married myself. Things go wrong in the house, and you're tired and cross at breakfast. Then we suffer at the office. You stay up late to chaperon your daughter at a ball, and we have more trouble at the office. You're a bit cross three mornings in succession, for one reason or another, and we have a—a—terrible time at the office. You see how the matter stands, and how greatly you will oblige us by being more than usually agreeable to Mr. Jones for three or four days? The fourty day give him the best breakfast you can—every thing that he likes best—and we'll get what we want in three minutes. Talk about a woman having no influence in the business! Why the humour she's in has more effect than a bank failure or a boom in trade."

She thought she ought to be angry, but, instead, she laughed, and agreed to the proposition, and four days later, when they waited on the head of the firm, he made the closing hour twelve o'clock, and said that never in the history of the firm had things run so satisfactorily as they had during the last fourdays.

OLD WAYS AND NEW.

The fault of the age is a mad endeavour; To leap to heights that were made to climbe.
By a burst of strength, of a thought most clever,
We plan to forestall and outwit Time.
We scorn to wait for the thing worth having;
We want high noon at the day's dim dawn;
We find no pleasure in toiling and saving
As our forefathers did in the old times gone.
We force our roses before their season,
To bloom and blossom for us to wear,
And then we wonder and ask the reason
Why perfect buds are so few and rare
We crave the gain, but despise the getting;
We want wealth—not as reward but dower;
And the strength that is wasted in use less freeting;
Wound fell a forest or build a tower.
To covet the prize, yet to shrink from the winning;
To thirst for glory, yet fear to fight;
Why, what can it lead to at last but sinning,
To mental languor and moral blight?
Better the old slow way of striving,
And counting small grains when the year is done,
Than to use our force and our strength in contriving
And to grasp for pleasure we have not won.

ELLA WHEELER WILSON.

Have you sharp pains in the Back?

Are you rheumatic or dropsical?

Kidney Trouble is Serious.

That miserable pain in the back comes from the kidneys. They lie beneath the small of the back.

It is a warning that something is wrong—and it is a serious warning, for when the kidneys are ill they poison the blood instead of purifying it.

If every cold and chill affects the back and the water, or if the least exertion tires you, depend upon it your kidneys need prompt attention, otherwise more serious symptoms will quickly follow. You will feel dull and unnaturally drowpsy; there will be rheumatism, dropsy or lumbago; gravel will be seen in the water, and there will be bladder troubles, which are so hard to bear.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have just the toning and healing effect the kidneys require. They act on only the kidneys and bladder, gently building up the kidneys, and helping them to flush off the body's liquid waste and uric acid poison. They are safe and good for all—men and women, old and young.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

MOTORISTS

OUR HIRING and SALES DEPTS.

Are as pushful as ever. Persons desirous of owning a sound, well-appointed car, or those that want to dispose of their cars will find us the most desirable persons to deal with. Let us know your wants.

Always at your service.

ORIENT Motor Car and ELECTRIC Co.,

53, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Teleg: "LATEST." Telep: No. 2203.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, Ltd., London.

Why Suffer?

HERE'S A REMEDY THAT WILL BANISH RHEUMATISM.

No matter how much pain you are suffering—no matter how long you have suffered—no matter how hopeless you have become, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will bring quick and lasting relief. Applied outwardly it speedily penetrates to the blood vessels—the seat of the ailments—drives away the acids and impurities which cause Rheumatism and restores to you your former health and strength.

Follow the directions faithfully and you'll have every reason to bless the day you tried Little's Oriental Balm.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE IT A TRIAL

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THE BAILIFF'S REVENGE.

(By Mrs. R. W. Palmer, and set-down by J. P. Ploughman.)

I was living in Buckinghamshire at the time when this extraordinary adventure befell me—in the summer of 1900—and I had in my employment a farm bailiff whom, for the purpose of this narrative, we will call L——.

I did not know at that time that L—— was given to bouts of secret drinking, during which times he could scarcely be considered responsible for his actions. He was extremely clever in avoiding my notice on such occasions, and how long this state of affairs might have continued it is impossible to say, had it not been for the following incident, which brought matters at last to a definite head.

It was market-day in the adjoining town, and the farmers from all round had come in with their cattle and sheep. I was not in need of any stock for the farm just then, and I had not given L—any instructions to attend the fair. He, however, went there on his own account, and evidently drank a great deal more than was good for him. I say "evidently" with reason, for his next proceeding was to make heavy purchases of cattle, sheep, and pigs on my account, informing the sellers that I would pay them by cheque during the course of the next few days.

This was perfectly satisfactory to them, and the result was that the same evening I was absolutely dumbfounded by the sight of great herds of animals being driven into the park that surrounded my house, and there left to graze! I forget now how much this little escapade of L——'s cost me, but it cost *him* his place, for I bundled him out, bag and baggage, on the spot, and congratulated myself upon being well rid of a worthless scamp.

Little did I guess the sequel!

The discharged bailiff hung about the country side after he had lost his post with me, but I did not see him again for several weeks. This, if I had but known, was a very remarkable thing, because he was on the look-out for me, and as I drove about the country a good deal the chances were all in favour of a man like L——being able to waylay me on the country roads. The truth of the matter was that, not only was he still drinking heavily, but the country folk and my own employés purposely misled him as to my movements from day to day. Thus, while he was lying in wait for me at one spot, I should probably be driving out in the opposite direction.

Fearful of alarming me unnecessarily, none of the people ever mentioned L——'s name or his intentions to me, so that I was in complete ignorance of what was going on until the eventful day which I am about to describe.

I had ordered my pony carriage at three o'clock, in order to drive over and call on some neighbours who lived about seven miles away. As was my custom, I drove myself, taking with me an old coachman, who sat behind me on the back seat of the carriage.

There were two roads, by either of which we could travel, and as it was a fine afternoon I chose the longer route. Nothing at all out of the way happened during the journey; I found my friends at home; had tea with them; and at about five-thirty prepared to set out for home again.

As we drove away from the house James, the coachman, said to me: "Are you going home the same way as you came, ma'am?"

"No, I replied, I am going back the shortest way."

"Please, ma'am I think it would be better to go home the way we came," said James.

"Nonsense, James," I answered, "I want to get back as soon as possible, and I am going by the shortest cut."

I could not see his face, but I can imagine now the struggle that was going on in the faithful fellow's mind during this dialogue. He did not want to say anything to frighten me, but, for reasons of his own, he wanted me to go by the other road. Was he to tell me all he knew? He decided not to do so, and we bowled along in silence through the deepening shadows of approaching evening.

About two miles from the house we had left the road, ran down a hill, bordered on either side by thick woods, and then passed up another hill and on into the open country. When we reached the top of this hill I saw ahead of us at the foot of the slope, a two-wheeled farmer's cart drawn up by the roadside, with a man sitting quite motionless on the driver's seat.

James had evidently been keeping a very sharp look-out ahead, for I had scarcely time to notice the man and cart when a voice behind me exclaimed "for Heaven's sake, ma'am drive as hard as you can!"

"Why?" I asked, in amazement.

"I'll tell you why afterwards, ma'am but please whip up now and drive as hard as you possibly can until we get out of sight of that cart ahead!"

There was no doubting the tone of sincerity in Jame's voice. The road being narrow, it was impossible to turn back, so I followed his advice and whipped up my ponies to the smartest trot they were capable of, all the time keeping an eye on the mysterious cart at the foot of the hill, which we were now rapidly approaching.

It was not until we were fairly close that some glimmering of the truth flashed across my mind. Then I saw that across the knees of the man in front there lay a gun, and, glancing at his face, I recognized the features of L——, my discharged bailiff!

Then I realized that Jame's fears were no idle fancies, but that here, by the side of the path ahead, death was lying in wait for me, unless some merciful power intervened.

How shall I describe that rush down the hill? Every instant I expected to see the man's hands close on his weapon, and every instant that he delayed made the space between us shorter and the result of his shot more certain. I bent my head down instinctively, and, laying the whip along my ponies' backs, sent them galloping onward down the road.

The moments seemed like hours, and it was not until we were almost level with the other cart that a new truth burst upon me. *The man in the cart was asleep!* Oh, if we could only sweep past without waking him!

The hoof-beats of my ponies sounded like pistol shots on the roadway. Surely, surely I thought, the noise must rouse him! Six—four—two yards separated us from the cart on the roadside. Then we were level—we were past him—and he had not awaken-ed! A wave of relief swept through my heart, and at the same instant there came the voice of James, harsh with excitement and fear:—

"Look out, ma'am: Look out! Bend your head down! He's shooting"

Even as he spoke the roar of a gun rang out, re-echoing through the silent woods, and the whistle of a charge of shot sounded over our heads. Crouching low, I lashed the ponies to their topmost speed, just as another report crashed out behind.

R-r-ip! R-r-ip! The pellets cut their way along the woodwork of the carriage and then went buzzing off into the air. L——had aimed too low this time and too much to one side. but a few of the pellets had grazed the outside of the carriage. Thank goodness! we were still untouched.

"Drive hard, ma'am, drive hard"! breathed the coachman. "He is coming after us! If we can reach the village we shall be safe."

I nodded at James's words and kept the ponies at full stretch, while the rattle of pursuing hoofs told me that L—had now begun the chase in grim earnest.

Fortunately my ponies were fast ones, and, having got a start of over thirty yards, I felt that we were fairly safe if we could maintain our lead. The village was two miles away, and I settled down to do those miles in record time.

For a mile we kept our lead (I quote James), and then our pursuer dropped his reins and put up his gun again. He gave us both barrels, and we heard the pellets pattering on the road all round us, like raindrops, but once more he failed to wing us. Instead, he put himself *hors de combat*, for his horse swerved towards the hedge, the wheel of his cart went over a heap of stones, and next moment L——was flung clean into a thick hedge, which, luckily for him, broke his fall and saved him from serious injury.

This left us free to continue our course unmolested, and we eventually reached home, quite unharmed, after the most exciting drive that I have ever experienced.

What became of L——afterwards I never knew. He disappeared from that neighbourhood the same day, and was never heard of again, so far as I could make out. But even now I sometimes shiver to think of what would have happened if he had been awake that evening when we passed him at the foot of the hill.

WITS UNTIDY.

I told myself that Whitsuntide
Was just the time to think a lot,
And so I strenously hied
Me to a most secluded spot;
And deep within the forest glade
I called reflection to my aid.

I told myself that 'neath the trees,
The noisy town left far behind,
I probably should slove with ease
Some puzzles that assailed my mind:
I'd read in books that sages had
Found that this notion wasn't bad.

And so where rabbits skipped about
And birds sang songs from ev'ry tree,
I set myself to finding out
Things that for long had daunted me:
I laid myself in Nature's lap,
And duly donned the thinking-cap.

And first I tried to fathom why
A person in a petticoat
Should think by blowing to the sky
Cathedrals she'll procure a vote.
I called on nature to explain,
But I, alas! called all in vain.

I tried to learn why Ministers
Who've been found in an inner ring
Should not as true philosophers
Elect to do the proper thing.
But Nature seemed a bit remiss
In tackling knotty points like this.

I sought to know why Mr. Burns,
Who says he loves The People so,
A very chilly shoulder turns
On those who'd house It *comme il faut*:
But Nature went on leaving me
Just like you squirrel—up a tree

I tried to find out wherefore, when
They count up air and water ships,
Our rulers don't try, now and then,
To make a lesser list of slips:
But Nature, though the view was grand,
Declined to lend a helping hand.

I tried to work out why a world
Consisting of tremendous Pow'rs
By tiny peoples should be hurled
Into entremely anxious hours;
But Nature offered no replies,
And stuck to making butterflies.

I'll grant that Nature's very good
To see, and all that sort of thing;
But now at last I've understood
That she's no use at answering:
She seems unable to provide
The word that leaves one satisfied.

And though as one who drowns I clutch
At any straw that wanders by,
E'ven yonder bunny knows as much
About these mysteries as I.
So everything remains involved,
And not a single point is solved.

—Mostyn T. Pigott in the *World*.

TOMMY SCORED.

They were at dinner, and Mr. Green, Milly's young man, was dining with them. It was the fifth time he had visited them that week, and they were greatly bored.

Milly's brother sat next to her, eyeing the young masher up and down suspiciously, for only the evening before he had boxed Tommy's ears for being saucy. Tommy was now waiting for a chance to get even.

Presently Mr. Green asked:—

"May I help you to a little more fish, Milly?"

"No, thank you," replied Miss Milly.

"Will you have some, Tommy?"

"No, thanks," said Tommy, snappishly.

"Then I will," said the masher. "Do you know, Tommy," he went on, helping himself, "that you should always eat plenty of fish, no matter what kind it is?"

"Why?" inquired Tommy.

"Because," said he, with a smile "fish contains phosphorus, and phosphorus is good for the brain."

"Oh, is it', sneered Tommy making for the door; "then you ought to eat a whale!"

"What!" roared the masher, rushing round the table, when Milly stopped him amidst roars of laughter.

"Did you hear what the little rascal said, Milly? I—ought—to—eat—a—whale!"

"Well, my dear," returned Milly, camly, wouldn't that be sufficient?"

WHAT GIRLS LOOK FOR IN A LOVER.

SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL LOVE-MAKING.

There are 8,000,000 young men of marriageable age in the British Isles, and on the other side there are over 8,000,000 marriageable young ladies with hearts, let us hope, ready to listen to the pleading of the "good man and true" who would lead them to those bonds that shall endure "till death does us part."

How many of those 8,000,000 are lovers, it is impossible to say, but perhaps one may make a shrewd guess. One of the keenest observers of our young men said:—

"Where you see a young man you see a lover. Heaven has ordered it so. There may be obstacles in his path that prevent him breathing the words which shall express the secret of his heart. But love is there—there is some girl dearer to him than anyone else in the world, some heart whose love he would possess rather than all riches. There are, no doubt, society circles where love is severely handicapped by worldly considerations of selfish advantage, but with the vast majority love wields an irresistible sceptre, and all considerations of mere ambition are placed aside for the supreme joy of sacrifice for the loved one and of work and daring for her sake. That is a state of things that will never be changed while British youth retains the best attributes of manhood, and, thank Heaven, there is no sign of such a change in our youth to-day."

LOVE IS STILL SUPREME.

But there are those who do not regard the British youth of to-day in so kindly a fashion. They accuse him of being a selfish creature, so wedded to the pleasures and frivolous amusements of bachelorhood that he shirks sacrificing them to the responsibilities of marriage and family life. Love is said to have lost its power over him—the power which in the past made the lover ready to scorn delights apart from the girl of his choice, and ready to dare for her sake all perils of fortune and the world's mischance. And the girl of to-day, it is said, is herself inclined to regard with colder eye the lover who would woo her, preferring freedom and the pursuit of "an ambition in life" to marriage, a husband, and a home. The "old idea of love is played out," we are told.

If it is, one wonders how it happens that there were no fewer than 672,000 marriages celebrated in the United Kingdom in the last twelve months. It is actually 42,000 marriages more than in the preceding twelve months. Marriage, experience shows, has its ups and downs, its years of popularity and unpopularity. When the young men are not busy leading brides to the alter their critics are ever ready to accuse them of selfish bacherlorhood. The next year our youth show how unjust their detractors were by taking the very step to which their enemies declared wild horses would hardly suffice to drag them, and 672,000 new homes are established, fresh tokens of the power of love in the heart of the man and the girl of to-day.

JUST AS ARDENT, BUT MORE DISCREET.

The lover to-day is as ardent as ever, and the British young man and the British fair maid, if they are deterred from marriage, are only deterred by circumstances with which their hearts have little to do—circumstances which they would gladly change if it were possible. Only hard necessity or prudence dictate waiting a while.

The lover is perhaps not so reckless as he once was in entering into matrimony. He waits till he is older than the lover once did. The average age of the bridegroom in the provinces to-day is close upon twenty-seven and the girl of his choice is usually about twenty-five and a half. In London, the young gentleman who takes unto himself a wife waits generally till he is nearly twenty-eight but his bride is apt to be somewhat younger than the lady who figures in the provincial ceremony. She is commonly under twenty-five.

If the young gentleman waits longer before taking a wife than he used to, should it be charged against him? Is it not rather a testimony to his appreciating better the seriousness of the step he is taking, and evidence of his desire to be better fitted to do justice to her whom he loves? Not so many years since eighty bridegrooms out of every thousand were under twenty-one! But the number of such youthful husbands has grown fewer and fewer, and the cause of true love is probably to be greatly congratulated on the fact. A year or two ago only about one bridegroom in a hundred was under age. The lover is beginning to recognize that he owes too much to the girl whose life he takes under his care to enter on the task before he has gained knowledge and experience of the world.

MERE BOYS NOT WANTED!

And it is much to the credit of the girl of to-day that she is not so ready as the girl was once to encourage the too youthful lover. Hobbledehoy love is fast going out of fashion, though a bishop a week or too back wrote deploring the number of young girls he saw in an evening in the company of mere boys. The girl of to-day has generally too much sense for that. If she is going to fit herself to be a good wife, clever in all the little things that go to make home happy, she is a busy little person who has too much herself to learn to be able to indulge in childish flirtation, and she has learnt, through her increased mixing with the world that the youthful lover should himself be better occupied.

But she is ready enough to respond to the true lover. When will the heart of woman remain deaf to the appeal of the man who comes offering her his love and worship—ready and able to cherish and protect her and seeking in her one who shall help him to fulfil his real destiny in life?

"The girl of to-day despises marriage," wrote a young gentleman to the editress of a ladies' paper a short time back. "I am twenty-four, good-looking, of irreproachable character, and with an income of five hundred a year: and yet when I proposed I was rejected. The young lady told me she was wedded to her work! I believe there are thousands like that."

The editress advised him to wait and asked him to promise to write to her again, telling her if anything happened within six months' time. He had not to wait so long as that. At the end of four months he wrote. The young lady had married someone else!

THE HAPPIEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

The girl of to-day has a "Mr. Right" in her mind's eye, and the fact that she is more independent than was the girl of years back may incline her the more decisively to "reject substitutes." But she has a "Mr. Right" she waits for, and the lover who would win her is wise to conform as far as possible to that ideal gentleman. What does the girl to-day love in a lover? What is it that makes her eyes brighter with gladness at his presence, her heart beat the faster at the sound of his footstep, his voice music to her ears, and her lips ready to breathe the word that shall make him the happiest man in the world? What makes "Mr. Right" and what makes "Mr. Wrong"? That question we shall attempt to answer next week.

FEEBLE MEAT.

Many people have heard of the French schoolboy who, asked to translate into English the French of "To be or not to be," evolved "To was or not to am." Another schoolboy, a German this time, has equalled this strange translation, according to recent reports.

The last-mentioned student, in recovering from his native tongue the text, "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak," made use of the following form:—

"The ghost, of course, is ready, but the meat is feeble."

WORTH THE MONEY.

Young Julius Jones loved Susan Slade, and oft, in dulcet tones, he vainly had besought the maid to take the name of Jones.

"Hadst thou great riches, then be sure t'would be all right," said she; "but, Mr. J., whilst thou art poor, pray think no more of me."

Poor Jones was sad. His coat was bad; his salary was worse; but hope suggested: "Jones, my lad, just try your power of verse."

He sat him down and wrote in rhyme how she was in her spring, and he in summer's golden prime—and all that sort of thing. The poem praised her hair and eyes her lips with honey laden. He wound it up—up in the skies—and sent it to the maiden.

She read it over, kept it clean, put on her finest raiment, and took it to a magazine and got two guineas payment

WOULD SHE BELIEVE IT?

John P. Irish spoke in California against woman suffrage. One night after a meeting in Sacramento a militant Suffragette came up to him, and said in stern cruel tones:—

"John P. Irish, you're a low-down liar! No one believes you! The truth isn't in you!"

"Madam," Irish rejoined, "is it so bad as that? Wouldn't you believe anything I say?"

"Not a thing! I wouldn't believe a word you utter. You can't tell the truth."

"In that case," replied Irish, "permit me to say, madam, that you are a perfect lady."

WHY BROWN LEFT.

Mr. Brown had not a very good opinion of land ladies in general until the other day, when he happened to see his bestowing a kindness on the cat. Of course he reasoned that anyone who would be kind to dumb animals would be kind to human creatures, and he hastened to commend her actions.

"I'm glad to see that you give all the scraps to the cat, Mrs. Miggs."

"Oh, yes, sir," she replied. "Wot I says, Mr. Brown, is, be kind to the cats and yer'll find it saves ver' arf the washin' up."

HOME SWEET HOME.

"I always did dislike men who have no ear for music," said one girl, "and now I dislike them more than ever. Charley Nevergo called to see me yesterday evening. At eleven o'clock I went to the piano."

"And played 'Home, Sweet Home' said the other girl.

"Yes. First I played it as a ballad. He didn't move. Then I plyed it is a waltz, and next a polka, and then in ragtime."

"And what did he do?"

"He said, 'Gracious, Miss Jones, what a jolly lot of tunes you know! And all so defferent'!"

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A DUKE WHO HATES FUSS.

STORIES OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A soldier first, and a member of the Royal Family afterwards. That is how King George's uncle, the Duke of Connaught, with whom everybody is sympathizing at the moment of writing, on account of the serious illness of his wife, always wishes to be regarded; for he takes his military duties very seriously.

There is a story told of an occasion when one night at Aldershot he walked along the road through the camp, and a sentry, recognizing him, promptly turned out the guard. The Duke acknowledged the salute, and then walked up to the sentry and said, "Why did you turn out the guard after the 'Retreat' had been sounded?"

"Orders is, turn out the guard at all hours to members of the Royal Family, sir." "Then kindly remember I am a general at Aldershot, whatever I am at Windsor," was the quick reply.

Fuss and ceremony the Duke heartily dislikes. There is nothing pleases him better than to mix "incognito" with the general public and make his own observations. During his tour in Canada last year his habit of mingling with the crowd and conversing casually with all sorts and conditions of Canadians led to many amusing incidents, and he is fond of telling the story of how, when near Winnipeg, he asked a man, who was unaware, of course, of his identity, what a certain building was. "How the deuce should I know?" was the reply. "I've only been here a few days."

JOURNALISTS AND GENERAL.

And the characteristic good nature of His Royal Highness was well illustrated by an incident which occurred during the Boer War, when, attired in mufti, he was witnessing the departure of the troops from Nine Elms Station. To him, unaware of his identity, approached a reporter agog for names, which the Duke at once supplied. Then the journalist asked if the Duke of Connaught had not been expected also, and received the smiling answer, "Well, you may put my name down, too, if you like, but don't say I was wearing a gorgeous uniform," which recalls a funny happening some time ago when the Duke was inspecting certain troops at Aldershot. A journalist hurried up to one of the makers keeping the ground and anxiously asked him where the Duke of Connaught was. The marker regretfully shook his head. "I only came down last week," he said; "ask that chap over there—he knows all the pubs about here."

In spite of his good nature, however, the Duke can be severe at times; and very caustic are some of his comments when occasion demands. He has, for instance, a particular dislike for slovenliness in personal attire. To a young officer who apologized for the state of his sword upon inspection the Duke said: "Your excuse is so good that you must be an old offender, sir."

On another occasion a dispute as to the sobriety of a certain soldier was summarily settled by His Highness. "Just able to walk straight, was he?" repeated the Duke. "That is sober enough for a civilian, but it is very drunk for a soldier."

INCOME AS PRINCE OF THE BLOOD.

Probably few people are aware of the fact that the Duke of Connaught works for the love of work; for he is very rich. Besides receiving £25,000 a year from the nation as a Prince of the Blood, it is known that the late Queen Victoria left him very well provided for, while the Duke's various appointments bring him in a certain amount as well. The Duchess of Connaught, too, inherited a fair sum from her parents, the late Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the former being celebrated in the Franco-German war as the "Red Prince."

The Duchess is one of our most travelled Royalties, for she has accompanied the Duke to most parts of the world. During her travels she has had many humorous experiences. Once when in Egypt with the Duke she had to be carried on an improvised sedan-chair with muskets for the frame-work and Egyptian soldiers as bearers. "I hope your men will not be tired," she said graciously, to the Indian officer in command. "Indeed, gracious madam" was the prompt reply, "you are no heavier than the gun they are accustomed to carry."

It is characteristic of the Duchess that she takes the keenest interest in matters relating to women, and has very decided views on the subject of marriage. "Women," she once said "must be told that marriage is not an end in itself, but an opportunity for splendid work amongst men of the country by making their homes happier for them."

POPULAR PRINCE ARTHUR.

No less popular than their parents are Prince Arthur of Connaught—who, on account of the many missions he has been entrusted with by King Edward and King George, has been termed the greatest understudy of monarchs—and "Princess Pat," who has been described as "the most popular member of the Royal Family after the King."

She was a rare favourite with Queen Victoria, with whom she frequently stayed at Osborne. On one occasion she had been running about the lawn for some time and was then gently reproved by Her Majesty. "Little girls should not run about so," she said. Obediently the little princess seated herself by her grandmother's side, crossed her legs, and proceeded to rock herself to and fro. "Little girls should not cross their legs," said the Queen, presently. The little princess uncrossed them, and sat in deep thought for some moments, and then she said, "Why do little girls have legs at all for, grandma?"

During the tour of the Duke and Duchess last year Princess Patricia made her extremely popular in Canada and America, particularly with her own sex, one of whom asked her one day to "confess" in an album. To this she readily consented, and after a query as to her favourite occupation she wrote, "Babbling whilst I try on hats."

A story of a most extraordinarily keen attachment to business relates to a man who one day closed his shop and posted on the door this notice:—

"Gone to get married. Back in fifteen minutes."

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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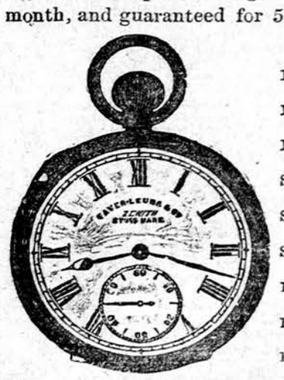

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BRITAIN AND DEFENCE.

COL. SEELY DEFINES THE PROBLEM.

NOT TO BE SOLVED BY A LARGE ARMY.

OUR PROGRESS IN AVIATION DESCRIBED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 5.

During the debate on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons this evening, Colonel Seely again emphasised the advantages of the voluntary system. The problem of defence, he said, was not to be solved by a large army. What he had to find out was the smallest number of men that were necessary to give an adequate margin of security.

Dealing with the matter of a suggested debate between himself and Earl Roberts, Colonel Seely said that if the Secretary of State desired the advice of any field-marshal, he could ask him to come and see him. "I am glad to say I had the advice of Earl Roberts with regard to the National Reserve and other matters. I shall be delighted to accept his invitation and hear his views; but I never had any idea of entering into a gladitorial contest with a field-marshal!"

With regard to aviation, Colonel Seely showed that accidents and deaths were far more numerous in France and Germany. Last year's progress was remarkable. We now had 120 aeroplanes and 146 pilots, of which 83 had first-class certificates, for which they had to pass a higher test than obtained in the French Army or in the Aero Club. The Flying-School was turning out other pilots at the rate of from 60 to 70 a year. We were rapidly approaching the position when we should be able to get all our aeroplanes and engines in Britain.

THE DERBY.

CRAGANOUR'S DISQUALIFICATION QUESTIONED.

LONDON, June 6.

The Derby continues to be the topic of the moment.

"Hotspur," writing in the *Daily Telegraph* to-day, says that the disqualification of Craganour is severely condemned, among many whose social standing and ideas on clean sport are unquestionable, and who believe that there were sufficient grounds for giving Craganour the benefit of the doubt as he was not the only offender. It is expected that the agitation will be renewed in favour of instituting stipendiary stewards for the Derby.

This trouble culminates a series of unsatisfactory episodes, which have created dismay and sapped the confidence of the racing public. Many bookmakers on Wednesday parted with large sums before they were aware of the objection, and the majority of the payees did not return the money.

LATER.

The *Times*, referring to the Derby to-day, says:

"In view of the enormous pecuniary interests at stake, there are strong differences of opinion regarding the decision of the Stewards in the matter of the disqualification of Craganour. It is considered urgently necessary that the multitude of those concerned should know precisely what is alleged; also by whom a reply, and what reply is forthcoming to the allegations."

The *Times* adds. "It is curious that no caution or reprimand was given by the Stewards in spite of the disqualification. Jockeyship has seldom been at so low an ebb as it is at present, and not a little of riding, which is suspected to be foul, is merely due to inability to control the horse. There is no hope of appeal from the decision of the Stewards."

MISS DAVISON UNDER ARREST.

LONDON, June 5.

Miss Davison has recovered consciousness, and is making satisfactory progress. The Police have placed her under arrest in the hospital.

The Queen to-day made further enquiries after her condition.

THE OAKS.

JEST WINS A GOOD RACE BY TWO LENGTHS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The result of the Oaks was as follows:—

Jest	1
Depeche	2
Arda	3

Twelve ran.

Won by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

The betting at the start. was:—

8 to 1 against Jest,
20 to 1 against Depeshe.
100 to 8 against Arda.

THE RACE.

LONDON, June 6.

A good start was made. Prue settled down in the front, followed by Taslett, Waiontha, St. Begoe and Jest. Rounding Tattenham Corner, Waiontha led from Prue, Taslett and Jest, but directly afterwards Jest went to the front and made the remainder of the running. Queen's Parade was fourth. St. Begoe fell at Tattenham corner, Crisp sustaining some injuries.

The Time was 3 min. 7 3-5 secs.

Waiontha was favourite at 3 to 1 against.

The starters and jockeys were:—

Queen's Parade	Piper.
Saint Begoe	Crisp.
Taslett	Wheatley.
Comparison	Spear.
Prue	Maher.
Waiontha	Wooton.
La Ribande	Stern.
Depeche	Walter Griggs.
Coora	W. Huxley
Petrolin	Saxby.
Jest	Rickaby.
Arda	(No jockey stated.)

NAVAL STRENGTH.

EFFECT OF CANADA'S WITHDRAWAL.

BRITISH PROGRAMME TO BE ACCELERATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 5.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill said that the situation created by the rejection of the Canadian Naval Bill required immediate action in order that the margins of naval strength necessary to the whole world and for the protection of the Empire should be adequately maintained in the autumn and winter of 1915, and in the spring of 1916. The Government had determined to advance the construction of three contract ships of this year's programme. Orders had been issued to begin them as early as possible instead of in March.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

ARBITRATION TREATIES AND THE DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Senate has postponed consideration of the Arbitration Treaties upon Senator Chamberlain pointing out that their renewal might compel the submission of the Panama Canal controversy to arbitration.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

M. P's. AND THE CHECKING OF THE TRADE.

LONDON, June 5.

A meeting of members of all parties in the House of Commons listened to an address by General Chang, who is here on a semi-official mission in connection with the elimination of opium-growing. Mr. Theodore Taylor presided over a gathering of fifty members.

General Chang, speaking in English explained the present situation. He indicated that the main problem was how to dispose of the stocks now in bond in the Chinese ports, the total value of which was eight millions sterling, and simultaneously to facilitate the measures taken by the Chinese Government to check the trade.

It was decided to form a committee to place the suggestions made on a practical footing.

NEW D. P. I. BENGAL.

STRONG PROTEST BY SIR ALFRED CROFT.

LONDON, June 5.

Sir Alfred Croft, writing to the *Times* says that the appointment of Mr. Hornell as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal is flagrantly in conflict with the spirit of Lord Morley's despatch in 1906. The assertion from Simla that no officer was qualified in the whole of India for the post, has profoundly surprised those familiar with conditions in Bengal. Sir Alfred points out that the Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, is one of the most able and most distinguished men selected from the English universities for service in the Indian Educational Department and adds that he has long been marked out for the post by public and professional opinion.

The letter concludes by asking what will be the effect in Oxford and Cambridge when it is known how the promise that men sent out annually should receive promotion as vacancies arise is kept.

"What is the use of continuing the recruiting from a Home university, if the able members selected must give place to a gentleman who, for five years, has been out of touch with the ever-changing problems of Indian education."

[Objections have been raised to the appointment by Bengal officials, who consider that the post should have gone to some senior member of the service in India. Mr. Hornell before he received this appointment was an official of the Board of Education in London.]

OFFICER'S TREASON.

SUICIDE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN PREVENTED.

VIENNA, June 5

Baron von Georgi, the Austrian Minister of Defence, has made a statement in connection with the suicide of Colonel Redl. He says he would prefer to throw an impenetrable veil over an execrable act of treason. He gives exhaustive details of the court-martial inquiry, and says that no accomplices were discovered.

He explains that a military commission visited Colonel Redl's quarters at midnight and found Redl making preparations for suicide. He confessed to the accusation of espionage. After the departure of the commission, he committed suicide.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

WIESBADEN, June 5.

In the lawn tennis matches here Kleinschroth and Rahe (Germany) beat Decugis and Germot (France) by three sets to one. Rahe beat Gobert by three sets to love, Germany defeating France by three events to one.

Germany now meets the winner of the American-Australian tie, which is to be contested at the end of the week in America.

LONDON, June 6.

The lawn tennis matches at Wiesbaden between Germany and France were in the first round of the preliminary matches in the Davis Cup contest for the right to challenge Great Britain, the holders.

NEW STOCK.

LONDON, June 6.

The "Times" understands that underwriters are saddled with 80 per cent. of Messrs. Armstrong's issue.

THE POLO CUP.

BRITISH SLIGHTLY SUPERIOR.

UNTRUE STORY OF AMERICAN SPLIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, June 6.

The Chairman of the American Polo Association announces that the reserve players for the Polo Cup team will be Mr. Whitney and the two Waterburys. This announcement is taken to indicate that the rumour that these three have retired from international polo, owing to differences with the Selection Committee, is unfounded.

Experts, judging the play of the new defenders, are of opinion that the international matches will be well-contested.

Odds of 5 to 2 on the Englishmen are now offered in London. This price is scarcely justified, though a slight margin of superiority certainly appears to lie with the Englishmen.

Mr. Milburn, who recently met with a nasty accident, says he never felt better in his life.

JAPANESE QUESTION.

VISCOUNT CHINDA VISITS PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Viscount Chinda yesterday conferred with President Wilson. This is the first occasion, on which he has addressed the President directly on the subject of the Californian legislation.

Before seeing Viscount Chinda, President Wilson read the latest Japanese note, which he described as opening the way to interesting and friendly negotiations.

The *New York Herald* says that President Wilson informed Viscount Chinda that the United States was not disposed to initiate a suit in the American courts with a view to the nullification of the Webb Law in California on the ground that it does not violate any existing Japano-American treaty.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, June 6.

As the result of the disorderliness of a gang of Suffragists in the Royal Academy, Queen Alexandra has withdrawn Sir Luke Filders' portrait of King Edward, fearing another outrage.

ABYSSINIAN OUTRAGE.

LONDON, June 5.

The *African World* publishes a message from Nairobi stating that Captain Aylmer, of the King's Royal Rifles and an Abyssinian frontier inspector have been shot dead by an Abyssinian elephant-poacher on the Northern frontier.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, June 6.

Mr. Marsland, Secretary of the Association of Cotton Spinners, in his quarterly report, says that present prospects are good, and that there is no sign of over-production. He states also that there are indications that next season's crop will exceed that of the present season.

THE MARCONI COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 6.

The Marconi Committee is holding its sittings in public. The Chief evidence to-day was that of Mr. Salaman, accountant, who was trustee of the estate of the stockbroker, Mr. Fenner. Mr. Salaman deposed that Mr. Fenner's books showed the purchase by the Master of Elibank of 3,000 American Marconi shares in April and May 1912.

ACCIDENT TO M. BRIAND.

PARIS, June 5.

M. Briand was injured in a motor-car collision to-day. An examination by Roentgen rays has revealed a severe fracture of the shoulder-blade.

FRENCH AIRMAN AND LADY PASSENGER KILLED.

PARIS, June 5.

M. Bernard, the aviator, and a lady passenger, were killed in the Buc aerodrome to-day, owing to the fall of their aeroplane.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 6.

The death is announced of Colonel Hornby, Liverpool cotton merchant.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The "Pioneer" understands that the witnesses actually invited to give evidence before the Finance Commission will receive the expenses of their journey between India and England.

DEWAN OF COCHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, June 6.

It is understood that the Government of Madras have refused to extend Mr. Banerjee's tenure, as Dewan of Cochin, for another two years.

Mr. Roy, I.C.S., Tanjore, is to succeed him as Dewan.

MR. GOKHALE'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 6.

A private letter dated the 23rd ultimo received by to-day's mail says that Mr. Gokhale's health is now steadily improving. There is no pain in the ear and there has been none since he left the Nursing Home and even his hearing is gradually returning.

GRUESOME STORY.

WICKED TALE FROM CHINA.

MASSACRE BY "OPIUM SUPPRESSORS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

A gruesome story, which the *Pioneer* commends to the notice of those anti-opiumists who would "rush" matters in China, reaches them from Bhamo. It appears that some time ago a Chinese prefect of Tengyueh set out with 100 soldiers to enquire into the Kachin raid upon Hsuan King. On arriving at Mangship he found that the raiders had retired to the hills and that pursuit would be dangerous. In order therefore to show his activity, he decided to deal with the village named Hsin Chai, which was reported to have poppy fields under cultivation. He notified his intention of rooting up crops, but hearing there might be opposition sent forward a detachment of troops under a military officer, he himself remaining in a place of safety. The officer manifested his zeal for reform by setting the village on fire and the wretched inhabitants were shot down as they tried to escape. The able-bodied men succeeded in escaping, but the rest were killed. It is indeed stated that 150 people, mostly women and children, were massacred. There is only too much reason to fear that in other provinces besides Yunnan there has been reckless taking of life in the name of opium suppression, when there was no resistance to be offered.

FRAUD ON A COMPANY.

MANAGER AND CASHIER SENT TO PRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Sessions Judge of Manbhoom has delivered judgment in the case in which J. W. Niersas and Lalgopal Banerjee were committed by the Magistrate of Dhanbaid, under section 477 (A) of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused were employed as manager and cashier respectively of the Budroochuck Coal Mining Company, Limited, under the management of Messrs. Bird & Co., and the charge against them was that they had wilfully and with intent to defraud the company omitted to enter three sums of money aggregating to Rs. 680, realized from the sale of coal, in the account book.

The Judge found both accused guilty, and sentenced Niersas to one year and Banerjee to six months imprisonment.

RAILWAY PROJECT.

ARSIKERE-MANGALORE LINE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 6.

In view of the early consideration of the Arsikere-Mangalore railway line, Mr. Nisveswaraya, Dewan of Mysore, has this week motored over the 135 miles of the original alignments. At Mangalore he discussed the project with the local authorities and citizens, and was assured of a guarantee to the extent of a quarter of the capital required by the District Board of Canara to cover the 60 miles of line passing through British territory. Much enthusiasm was shown by people at the prospect of the scheme being taken in hand after about twenty years of fruitless discussion.

The matter will now be referred to the Mysore Railway experts in view of the Dewan's personal investigation along the entire route.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 6.

The Government have accorded sanction to the limit of the reserve fund of the Karachi Port Trust being raised from 25 lakhs of Rupees to 65 lakhs. They have also permitted the transfer to be to the reserve fund of ten lakhs from the opening of the balance on the 1st April 1913. "After a discussion as to the desirableness of fire insurance of the ordinary kind for the Port Trust buildings, compared with self-insurance by means of a fire insurance fund, the Karachi Port Trust have decided to insure their Mansfield import yard warehouses in the ordinary way.

NEW B. I. STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 6.

One of the latest additions to the B. I. fleet is the "Ozarda" which arrived at Madras this morning. On her maiden voyage to Calcutta, commanded by Captain H. G. Piggott, the "Ozarda" carried four officers, five engineers and an Asiatic crew of 69 men. She has a speed of 13 knots and a cargo capacity of 7,000 tons.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 6.

After a protracted hearing of three weeks, orders were reserved to-day by the full bench of the Chief Court in the revision matter arising out of the Bank of Burma case against Clifford, Mower, and Strachan.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The rain which has continued for three days without intermission had a very depressing effect on all markets, and business was practically nil. In the jute market not much has been said about the excessive rain causing damage but the daisee crop is likely to benefit if present conditions prevail much longer.

BENGAL PRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN TWO CASES.

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA" IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukherjee, the Advocate-General made an application for a rule to commit certain persons in respect of articles commenting on the Barisal Conspiracy case now pending before the Magistrate of Backergunj, which have appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The Advocate-General said that the comments were tended to prejudice the witnesses, assessors or jurors and even the trying Magistrate. The present application was made on behalf of the Bengal Government.

Chief Justice: On whom do you propose to serve notice of the motion?

Advocate-General: On Mr. Motilal Ghose, editor, and T. K. Baksi, printer of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

The Chief Justice ordered service of the motion with call on them to show cause why they should not be committed. A special bench will be constituted to hear the motion on Wednesday next.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has also been ordered under the Press Act by the Assam Government to furnish security, in consequence of the comments contained in an article on the Jagatshi Asram enquiry, which appeared in that paper on the 12th of May. On Wednesday the printer of the paper deposited Rs. 5,000 in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

HINDU SCANDAL IN SIND.

SOCIAL REFORMER'S SECRET SECOND MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, June, 6.

An extraordinary commotion has been created in the Hindu community in Sind by the fact that a celebrated Hindu Social reformer in Sind who was a strict monogamist in precept, has just been discovered to be a bigamist in practice. After giving out that he was to retire as a recluse, he went off to get married a second time at the age of 57, leaving behind him a wife and several children. The Sind newspapers speak of the event as a public catastrophe and one of them has gone into mourning over it. The general opinion is that social and moral reform here has received a serious set back.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, June 6.

A special meeting of the Municipal Board, Agra, was held yesterday to discuss the affairs of Mr. Shute, Secretary, and other cognate matters, with reference to a Government order which has been received on the subject. The proceedings were held in camera, the public and the representatives of the Press being asked to retire. The affair is shrouded in mystery and there are various rumours afloat.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 6.

A press communique states:—During the absence on leave of Sir Arthur Reid, Kt., Bar-at-Law, the Chief Judge; of the Punjab Chief Court, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the following arrangements.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Kensington, I.C.S.; one of the Judges of the Chief Court to act as Chief Judge. The Hon'ble Mr. H. Scott Smith; I.C.S., Acting First Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court; to act as a Judge of that Court. The Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Agnew, I.C.S., Acting Scond Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court; to act as First Temporary Additionl Judge of that Court. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal, Bar-at-Law; to act as Second Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

A press communique states:—In supersession of arrangements previously announced, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the appointment of the Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shah Din Khan Bahadir, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Judge of the Punjab Chief Court; to be a Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by Sir F. A. Tobertson's retirement.

LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The steady growth of the League of the Empire since it was founded in 1901 has necessitated a removal to more commodious offices. The committee have been able to acquire a large house at No. 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. which will in future be not only the recognised head-quaters of the league but, through the generosity of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, Bart., a Vice-President of the League, will also provide excellent and inexpensive club accommodation for members of the League, whether resident in England or visiting there. Since the inauguration of the League of the Empire much valuable work has been done in furthering Imperial co-operation and a close association between the Educational Authorities and all interested in the work of education throughout the Empire has been effected. The sections into which this vast organization is divided are characterised by very vigorous growth. The correspondence Branch, for example, numbers 26,000 members, and other interesting branches are proportionately strong. Encouraged by the great success of the Imperial Conference of teachers' Associations convened by the League last year, and attended by over 6,000 delegates and members fully representing each country of the Empire, the League will now be able to carry out as far as their means will allow the practical suggestions and methods of co-operation then adopted, and to continue the valuable work of the many sections and branches.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

RELIEVED SITUATION ON B. B. & C. I.

SOUTH INDIAN MEN REFUSE TO COME OUT.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, as already stated by us yesterday, are determined to bring an end to the unsatisfactory state of affairs on their railway as soon as possible. Encouraged by the measures, adopted up to now which have been successful in improving the railway service on their system, the Agent and the other officials have issued orders to the strikers to join at once.

Some of the strikers have resumed while many hands are being utilised from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which is under the B. B. and C. I. management. These have enabled the Traffic Department to add seven more up and a like number of down, local trains to the time table arranged for the period, during which the strike continued.

A circular order has been issued to the firemen in the following terms: —

"The Parel and Bulsar firemen are warned that, unless they return to duty by 12 o'clock on Saturday noon (7th June), they will be dismissed from the service of the Company, thereby forfeiting all claim to gratuities for past service, and to the bonus in the Provident Fund at their credit.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.
F. J. PAGE,
Loco-Superintendent.

Another notice in the following terms has been put up at the Workshops, Parel:—

"Increased maximum rates sanctioned to the shed Staff at Parel.

Fitters, Rs. 70 per month; Boilermakers, Rs. 80 per month; Fitter coolies, Rs. 16; Washout men, Rs. 17; Barboys, fire-lighters, and tube cleaners, Rs. 16; Coalmen Rs. 17; Loco-pointsmen, Rs. 13; and cleaners, Rs. 13; per month.

The fitters, boiler-makers, and fitter coolies, will get their wages according to 31 days of eight hours in a month, while the wages of the rest will be consolidated pay.

The maximum includes the ten per cent. allowance hitherto paid.

These are maximum rates, which may be worked up to in the case of good men with long service.

Parel shed wages are invariably paid on the 17th of the month and not on a day between the 20th and 23rd of the month as stated by the petitioners."

This notice also appears over the signature of the Loco-Superintendent, counter-signed by the Agent.

THE COMPANY'S ATTITUDE.

A third notice posted at the Workshops, Parel, which describes the attitude of the company clearly, states:—

"The following concessions will be granted to the staff employed in the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Workshops, B. B. and C. I. Railway, provided they return to work not later than 8 a.m. on Monday, June 9th 1913:—(1) With effect from the date of return to duty the wages of workmen excluding hammermen and coolies, will be inreased as follows:—(a) Men drawing under Rs. 50 per mensum—10 per cent; (b) men drawing Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per mensem inclusive—5 per cent. The increases above mentioned, together with the ten per cent at present paid, will for simplicity be incorporated in new combined rates (2) with effect from return to duty the wages of hammermen and coolies will be raised as under:—Men receiving 8 annas and 9 annas per diem will be paid 9 annas and 10 annas per diem respectively. (3) The administration finds it impracticable to agree to a fixed number of holidays, but will, as an experimental measure, reduce the number of holidays now observed. (4) All restrictions on the grants of gratuities not imposed under the orders of Government or the Board of Directors will be removed. (5) Men injured on duty so as to be incapacitated from work will, under the sanctioned rules, be granted full pay for days of absence to the extent of one month's wages, provided the limit of Rs. 50 be not exceeded. (6) The rates for workmen's season tickets will be reduced from two-thirds to one-third of the public rates for all new tickets, but no refund on current tickets can be allowed.

With regard to the other requests preferred by the workmen the following decisions are notified. (1) The Board of Directors cannot admit the Workshop staff to the benefits of the Provident Fund, unless such departure from ordinary practice be adopted on all other railways and sanctioned by Government. (2) The grant of second class passes to men drawing Rs. 50 and over would cause such serious inconvenience to the public that it cannot be allowed. The limit of four single or two double journey privilege ticket orders per annum was fixed after considerable discussion, and is generally in force on other railways; it cannot, therefore, be extended.

From Monday, June 9th, 1913, in accordance with the practice on other railways, the following rule regarding employees coming late on duty will be brought into force:—The works' gates will be closed at 8 a. m., and any man not at work by that time will be shut out. At 8-5 the gates will be again opened, and will remain open till 8-10 when they will be closed finally. Men coming in between 8-5 and 8-10 will lose quarter of an hour's pay. The gates will be closed at 1-30 p. m. sharp and late comers will not be admitted. Season ticket holders will be admitted, up to 9 a. m., provided they have been delayed on account of the late running of a train, the booked time of which would have enabled them to reach the time-office by 8 a. m."

These notifications, within two hours of their having been put up, brought men to to the sheds.

Some of the firemen on strike did not think it wise even to wait until Saturday noon, the limit allowed, but joined at once, and yesterday morning they were seen working the trains. The running shed, which had looked desolate with only a handful of Parsi, European, and Christian workmen, yesterday became busy, and locomotives were working which had been idle since Saturday last.

For the protection of the new men employed a guard of Railway armed police has been kept near the shops. Many railway policemen have been drafted from Godra and other districts to re-inforce the Bombay men.

ON THE G. I. P.

The position on the G. I. P. Railway is improving. On making inquiries at Bori Bunder Station our representative learnt that the officials had received encouraging reports from Bhusawal, Igatpuri and Harda.

The Poona and Suburban services were normal, all the scheduled trains having been got away.

On the arrival of the English mails yesterday, the postal Express trains for the Punjab, Madras and Calcutta respectively left Victoria Terminus at 8-30, 8-40 and 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Madras mail arrived in Bombay two hours behind time, yesterday.

The Calcutta mail train was late by two hours and twenty minutes, the delay having been caused in picking up passengers from the Punjab at Itarsi.

The Nagpur mail arrived an hour late.

Telegrams have been received by the authorities here to state that the overland mail trains from Madras and Calcutta will arrive to-day at 12 noon and 1-20 p.m. respectively.

The Calcutta train will pick up homeward bound Punjab passengers at Itarsi.

The Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, has issued the following final notice to those of his staff who have not yet resumed:—

"It is notified that the latest date for re-engagement under the former conditions of service as regards pay, allowances and Provident fund is noon of Monday, the 9th instant. All men who fail to re-join by noon on Monday, have forfeited all claim to further consideration, and are hereby dismissed from the Company's service with effect from the date they absented themselves. The staff are reminded that dismissal may involve the forfeiture of the Company's contribution to the employes' provident fund."

WISE COUNSELS PREVAIL.

S. I. R. MEN DECIDE AGAINST JOINING STRIKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 6.

Wiser counsels seem to have prevailed among the men of the South Indian Railway, and they have decided not to throw in their lot with the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The S. I. R. men apparently have no grievances against their own company.

STRIKE ALMOST OVER AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 6.

All but thirty men at the Central Station returned to work at noon to-day in the presence of the Agent's notice.

MADRAS, June 6.

The Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway, has issued a notice giving half a month's pay as a special bonus, to members of the Traffic and Loco. Department, who remained loyal to the Railway Company during the strike.

The strike is practically at an end, since the normal running of almost all trains has been resumed. With regard to the Agent's ultimatum, which expired at noon to-day, it seems that only about 100 men, 90 guards and 10 drivers, have come back to work all over the line. As to those who are still on strike, their services will be dispensed with. The usual notice will be given them as required by law, to quit their quarters, and their past service will be cancelled, and they will be paid all moneys due to them, except bonuses earned from the M. and S. M. Railway fund. The bonuses earned from the old Madras Railway fund will, of course, not be touched. Should any of these men desire to come in hereafter, they will be considered as fresh applicants for employment and their applications dealt with as such.

The whole of the Raichur staff have resumed work, and at the Perambore workshops, 100 more men resumed duty to-day.

The following notice has been issued by the Agent.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Agent has much pleasure in intimating that the board has sanctioned the payment at his discretion of a special bonus equal to half a month's pay to the station and running staff, both loco. and traffic on both gauges, who were reported as being entirely loyal to the Company throughout the disturbances, which are now happily drawing to an end. The Heads of the departments concerned are being asked to submit their proposals after obtaining the recommendations of their district officers. It should be understood that the bonus will only be paid to those members of the station and running staff whose conduct is certified as having been entirely satisfactory throughout.

TELEGRAPHISTS AGAIN APPROACHED.

RANGOON, June 6.

Mr. Barton the General Secretary of the Indian Telegraph Association to-day received a telegram from the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants again inviting the co-operation of the Indian Telegraph Association in the matter of the strike. To this Mr. Barton replied through the Secretary at Bombay that he thought such suggestions were absolutely improper, and that the Telegraph staff had no connection whatever with the strike, and had no wish whatever to join.

THE HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 6

At a meeting this afternoon in connection with the celebration of the Viceroy's birthday on June 20th by the children of Rangoon, Mr. Gavin Scott, President of the Municipality, presided, and there was a good attendance. The chairman explained that Rs. 10,000 were necessary for the purpose. The managers of the school were to arrange for their children, who numbered some 19,000. It was resolved to collect that sum through representatives of the various communities.

The Rangoon Municipality have subscribed Rs. 2,000 for the occasion.

H. E. Lady Willingdon was expected to arrive in Poona yesterday morning about 10 o'clock after motoring from Mahableshwar.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

FORGERY OF A WEALTHY WIDOW'S WILL.

ONE MAN ACQUITTED AND FOUR SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

Five educated Dekhani Bramhins, Kesao Narayen Manolker, Vishnu Pandurang Kulkarini, Laxman Waman Despande Vasudeo Bhikaji, Chakradev and Dattoo Ganesh Kothalikar, were charged with conspiring together, and forging a will in which valuable properties were involved, before the Sessions Judge of Satara.

The story of the offence is alleged to be that, owing to the prevalence of plague in 1902 the village of Umbray in the Satara district was entirely deserted; but a Hindu widow, named Parvatibai, and her three daughters and servants were unable to leave their house, and find shelter in the plague camp. The reasons attributed to her staying at home during the scare, were many and varied. On October 26th 1902, she was attacked with plague, and died at her house four days later. Her three daugthers, Thaku, Bapu, and Krishnabai were with her at the time of her death; but after that Thaku and Bapu left the house, but Krishnabai fell a victim to the same disease.

The widow was the owner of large areas of land, having inherited a very valuable estate, known as the Agaste estate, from her husband, Madhavarao Agaste. From her mother, she had obtained another equally large estate known as Manolekar estate. This was given to Parvatibai as "stridhan" or dowry, at the time of her marriage. These estates were managed under a deed of execution by Parvatibai, by Patak, Gore, Barve and Chitla. The widow's daughters were minors, but the girl Thaku had already been married.

According to the Hindu law Thaku was the rightful owner of the Manolekar estate. Thakur's husband, in consideration of this claim, applied for the letters of administration of the widow, Parvatibai, when it was contended that she had made a will, bequeathing the property in favour of her daughter Bapu and appointing the accused as trustees to administer the estate.

This will, on enquiry, proved to be a forgery, as it was alleged that Umbray was entirely uninhabited at the time of Parvatibai's death. It was on October 26th that the whole place was evacuated and the solo remaining people there were Parvatibai, her daughters, and servants. It was further alleged that the will was fabricated by the second, third, fourth and fifth accused, with the help of Morbat, a friend of the family, who had since died, and the first accused. All the accused were living on that day at the plague camp.

The acoused alleged that the will was made on the morning of the 26th, and that the second accused wrote it, the third, fourth, and fifth accused signing it as attesting witnesses.

After preliminary enquiries by the Assistant Sessions Judge, the accused were committed to stand their trial before the Session Judge of Satara and two Assessors.

JUDGE AND THE ASSESSORS.

The Assessors found the accused not guilty, but the Sessions Judge held the contrary opinion. The latter, in the course of his judgment, observed that after the will was brought into existence there was a conspiracy between Gore and the accused to make use of it in a court of law to prevent the Manolekar estate from passing to Thakur. The Judge further stated that the arguments of the Assessors savoured of special pleading and they had only discussed the evidence in part and had failed to recognise its cumulative effect.

Disagreeing with the Assessors all the accused were convicted and sentenced, the first to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and the others were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each.

Against this conviction and sentences, appeals were filed in the High Court, which were disposed of by their Lordships, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Henry Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the first accused and the other accused were represented by pleaders. Mr. Patkar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Campbell urged that the lower Court had erred in allowing inadmissible and irrevelant evidence to be used against his client and further that the lower Court was not justified in using the evidence of the alleged conspiracy of the production and proof of the will in the Court of the Assistant Judge against the first accused. The Sessions Judge had drawn a wrong presumption and had acted in violation of the maxim that presumption of innocence should prevail.

Their Lordships, in their judgment, set aside the conviction against the first accused and ordered him to be acquitted and discharged. It was also further directed that the fine of Rs. 500 imposed on him, if paid, should be refunded. The convictions of the other accused were upheld and the sentences on them confirmed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BIG HAUL OF COCAINE.

SAILOR ARRESTED IN COMING OFF HIS SHIP.

The excise officers have made another big seizure of cocaine which was being smuggled into the city. This time, also, it was a sailor in an Austrian Lloyd's liner who was implicated.

Learning that cocaine was to be smuggled from the Austrian Lloyd's steamer S. S. "Franz Ferdinand" which is now lying in the harbour, the officers kept a strict watch on all persons coming off the ship. On Wednesday night a fireman on board, named Rudolf Regmando, an Austrian, came off the ship and he was arrested on suspicion by Mr. H. P. Sharman, Preventive officer. He was taken before a *panch* and searched. Ten packets of cocaine were found tied round his waist by means of a handkerchief. The cocaine weighed 15,432 grains and was valued at Rs. 1,440.

Regmando was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Inspector Butterfield.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He said he did not know about the law here and this was the first time he had come to India. He heard that the drug sold at a high price in India and so purchased it at Trieste for sale.

The Magistrate sentenced him to six month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

The hearing was resumed yesterday of the case in which R. H. Bunnell, formerly an Assistant to Messrs. Treacher & Co. is charged by Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,163 belonging to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor with Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate framed charges against the accused in respect of all the items complained of.

Mr. Hockeday, General Manager of the firm, was further examined by Mr. Sullivan. He said that the European staff of the firm were paid by cheque. A cheque was shown to the witness, and he said that that had not been cashed at his office, nor has it been cashed at the firm's bank. If it had been cashed the accused would have stated that he had received cash from the office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said that accused was an assistant to the manager and not assistant manager. The accused had nothing to do with the agents of the company, nor had he any correspondence with them. Witness did not dismiss accused in the month of May, but the accused sent in his resignation. He did not recollect receiving any letters from the accused's solicitors demanding his reinstatement or payment of salary for the unexpired term of his agreement. There was no agreement between accused and the firm. There was a minute passed at the Directors' meeting about Bunnell's resignation, etc. There was no ill-feeling between witness and accused. Witness had occasion to reprimand accused for his negligence. When any cheque was received it was crossed and sent to the bank and when cash was received it was immediately sent to the cashier.

The accused had to sign a number of receipts every day as per entries in the cash book. The receipts were initialled by the cashier. Witness was shown a receipt and he said that it did not contain the cashier's initials; it related to a payment in the shop. The cashier seldom wrote the names of the customers, their address, amount, etc., on slips of paper, but these were checked with the cash book. The counterfoils of receipts had been filled in by different clerks, owing to the accused's negligence. Witness would sign a receipt's without looking at the counterfoil, when the cash book was with him.

The further hearing was adjourned till the 12th instant.

EX-POLICEMAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Shittadin Ramdin, an ex-police ramasi, with the theft of some pieces of machine blankets and paper of the value of Rs. 12 belonging to the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

The accused was on duty as watchman at the "Bombay Gazette" office up to the 31st of May. On the 31st May he resigned his employment in the Police Department. About 12 p. m. on the 1st instant the accused was seen leaving the premises of the "Bombay Gazette" with something under his arm by the ramosi on watch and he arrested him.

The accused said the charge had been falsely brought against him by the ramosi, as he was on bad terms with him, but he was not able to prove this story.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and, considering that he had been in custody for the last six days, sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.

AN ALLEGED DESERTER.

Percy Baker, a European, was yesterday placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, charged with being a deserter.

It was alleged that he belonged to the Fourth Ammunition Column stationed at Hyderabad (Sindh). Sergeant Thomson arrested the man on suspicion, at the B B. and C.I. running shed at Colaba on suspicion and searched him. A furlough pass was found on him, and it was noticed that some erasures had been made in the pass.

The magistrate ordered the man to be handed over to the military authorities at Colaba, so that he may be sent to Hyderabad for trial.

A RUSSIAN VAGRANT.

A Russian named Nicolas Profie Peckshieff, alias, Ali Abdul Rehman, was produced before the third Presidency Magistrate for being found wandering about without any visible means of subsistance. He was arrested on Thursday near the Strangers' Home, from where, it was stated, he was driven out on account of his uncouth appearance and his manners. The man represented himself to be a Mahomedan, although he was a Christian.

The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday morning on the body of a Mahomedan named Kassam, aged about 40.

On Wednesday last the deceased was knocked down by the horse of a hack-victoria on Duncan Road and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment of his injuries, but he died on Thursday of concussion of the brain.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was of defective sight and had to leave the police service owing to it. Since then he had been working in an Irani's shop in Duncan Road. The accident occurred while the deceased was attempting to cross the road near his master's shop. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

His Majesty, on May 19, received Major C.H. Hawes, 23rd Cav. (officer in charge) and the King's Indian orderly officers as follows, who were presented to His Majesty, by Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Dunlop Smith (Political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India):—Risaldar Thakur Singh, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cav. (Daly's Horse); Risaldar Abnashi Ram, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's); Subadar Major Bhagwan Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs; and Subadar Mul Raj, 69th Punjabis.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

One of the crowd of Beautiful Dancers to appear at the GRAND BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL at the Opera House.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

KING AND QUEEN IN BERLIN.

The King and Queen left London on May 19 and travelled by the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway from Victoria Station to Port Victoria, the initial stage of their journey to Berlin, where their Majesties will be present at the marriage of Princess Victoria Luise, daughter of the German Emperor, to Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland to morrow, May 24. The wedding ceremonies will last from five in the evening until nine o'clock.

Large numbers of people had gathered outside the Palace and beside the railroads leading to the railway station, and their Majesties were heartily cheered as they, with the Prince of Wales and some members of the royal party, drove past in three open carriages.

The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Princess Lichnowsky (wife of the German Ambassador), and Herr R. von Kuhlmann (Councillor of German Embassy and charge d'affaires during the absence of the Ambassador) were among those present in the waiting-room to receive their Majesties. The members of their Majesties' suite include :—The Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), the Countess of Minto (lady-in-waiting), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to the Queen), Lord Annaly (Lord in waiting), Lieut.-Col Lord Stamfordham (private Secretary), Mr. Harry L Verney (groom-in-waiting); Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Ponsonby and Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel (equerries-in-waiting) and Sir James Reid (phsician in ordinary).

The royal train arrived at Port Victoria at a quarter past seven in the evening. The embarkation of their Majesties was of a strictly private character, only Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Vice-Admiral Sir F. T. Hamilton, and a few other officers being present. The ships in Sheerness Harbour were dressed rainbow fashion, and when the white ensign was struck from the mainmast of the "Victoria" and "Albert" as the royal travellers boarded the yacht and the royal standard broke in its place royal salutes were fired by the battleships Vengence (temporarily flying the flag of Admiral Sir R. Poore), "Queen" (flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. T. Hamilton), Duncan, and Ocean, and the light cruiser Highflyer, and also by the cruisers "Warrior" and Achilles at the Nore. The crews also manned ship, and at the conclusion of the royal salutes, in which the Royal Garrison Artillery at Garrison Point Fort joined, the naval bands played the National Anthem.

The King and Queen left Port Victoria early in the morning of May 20, and had a smooth passage to Flushing.

On May 21 the King and Queen arrived in Berlin, when affectionate greetings were accorded them by the imperial family, and they were also the objects of an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the crowds lining the route from the Lehrter station to the palace. The warmth of their reception is an indication, as pleasing as it is significant, of the desirable change that has been brought about in Anglo-German relations.

At eight o'clock in the evening a family dinner party was held in the Elisabeth Hall of the castle. King George took in the Empress, the Emperor Queen Mary, and Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland Princess Victoria Luise. At table, Queen Mary sat on the immediate right of the Empress and on the right of the Queen came, in the order given, the Emperor the Duchess of Devonshire, Prince Oscar, Frau von Bethmann Hollweg, the Duke of Trachenberg, Princess Hatzfeldt-Knyphausen. On the left of the Empress sat King George Princess Victoria Luise, Prince Ernest Augustus, and the Hereditary Princess of Salm Salm, and Prince Albert of Schlesing Holstein. Opposite their Majesties sat the Imperial Chancellor, who had on his right Countess von Brockdorff, Grand Mistress of the Court of the Empress, Sir Edward Goschen the British Ambassador, the Duchess von Trachenberg, the Prince of Solms-Baruth Princess Munster von Derneburg, and Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On his left were the Princess of Solms-Baruth, Lord Annaly, the Duchess von Arenberg, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Countess von Eulenburg and Lord Stamfordham.

Their Majesties will leave for England on the evening of Tuesday, May 27, and will probably dine in the train on the way to Flushing.

It is announced from Athens that in view of the uncertain situation, neither King Constantine nor the Crown Prince will be able to go to Berlin for the royal wedding.

Princess Victoria Luise's bridal train has been made of very valuable real silver brocade of Crefeld manufacture. It is four metres long and two broad, and is embroidered with a design of myrtle and oranges. Her trousseau has been made entirely in Germany. A well-known Munich firm is providing a great part of the furniture. The bride's veil and pocket-handkerchief and the lace trimmings of her bridal dress are of hand-made Silesian lace. Her veil has been copied from an old bone lace veil belonging to her mother.

RELEASE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The German Foreign Office informed the British Embassy in Berlin on May 19 that the Emperor William has been pleased to grant a pardon to the three British subjects who are serving terms of detention in German fortresses—Lieut. Brandon, Capt. Trench, and Mr. Bertrand Stewart. It appears that this measure is really taken at the Emperor's own initiative, and it is, no doubt rightly, regarded by the German Press as an act of courtesy upon the occasion of the visit of King George and Queen Mary. With the exception of a single Pan-German journal, the whole Press seems to regard the Emperor's act with satisfaction.—The Supreme Court of the German Empire, sitting at Leipzig, sentenced Capt. Bernard Trench, of the Marine Light Infantry., and Lieut. Vivian Brandon, R. N., on Dec. 22, 1910, to four years' detention in a fortess, and Mr. Bertrand Stewart, solicilor, to three years' and six months' detention on Feb. 4, 1912. The charge in all the cases was that of espionage.

THE ARRIVAL AT BERLIN.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from Berlin on May 21 :—

King George and Queen Mary arrived here this morning from Flushing in order to attend the Prussian Royal wedding. The entry of their Majesties into Berlin was made the occasion of the first of the several military displays which, so far as the public is concerned, will be the main feature of this week's festivities. As a matter of fact, these spectacles are becoming too frequent to interest the public very greatly, and although the ultimate size of the crowd in the streets showed how anxious people are to get a glimpse of the King and Queen, there has been no great enthusiasm about the proceedings. Until about an hour before the arrival a spectator could choose his place at almost any point along the route, and it was only when the troops had taken up their positions and the general traffic had been stopped that the lines of spectators on the pavement were two or three deep. Near the Royal Castle the crowd was larger. It was a beautiful scene. Just now when the trees are in all their freshness, Unter den Linden is among the most magnificents streets in the world, and after a cloudy and dubious beginning the morning became one of brilliant sunshine which showed everything in the best light and especially the spick and span uniforms of the Prussian Guards. There was no general scheme of decoration but the many coloured flags helped to brighten the picture. The crowd did not cheer much Berlin crowds seldom do the cheers of the soldiers and the music of the military bands however left little to be desired. The loudest sounds of all came from the whizzing propellers of the Zeppelin airship Hansa which circled indefatigably all the morning over the city.

King George and Queen Mary arrived at Rathenow soon after 10, and the Royal train was there joined by the German suites and by the British Ambassador here, Sir Edward Goschen. At the railway station there was a squadron of honour of the Zieten Hussars—the regiment to which Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland now belongs. The King inspected the squadron and Queen Mary received a bouquet from the officer in command. During the journey on to Berlin, the King, who is in excellent health and spirits, engaged in animated conversation. Meanwhile the Emperor and the Empress, Princes and Princesses, including Princess Victoria Luise and her "fiance, who arrived here this morning, had driven down to the Lehrter Bahnhof. On the platform were the Imperial Chancellor and the German Foreign Secretary, many Ministers, the Court officials, several of the Ambassadors, and the whole staff of the British Embassy. The Emperor was wearing the uniform of the Royal Draggons with the Order of the Garter. The greeting was most cordial. The Emperor kissed the King and gave Queen Mary a large bunch of orchids. King George wore a Prussian uniform with the Black Eagle. The Queen wore a pale blue dress and the Empress was in green. After the usual presentations the Royal party went out to the carriages. The procession was headed by a squadron of the Quirassiers of the Guard. Then came the open victorias. In the first were the Emperor and King George with the General in Command of the Guards riding on the right and the Master of Horse on the left. In the second were Queen Mary and the Empress with the Commander of the Quirassiers riding on the right and the Commandant of Berlin on the left. Prince Victoria Luise and Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland were together in an open carriage, much to the satisfaction of the photographers and of the people.

PROGRESS TO THE CASTLE.

The route was across the Spree, down the Alsenstrasse to the Konigsplatz along the north end of the Sieges-Allee to Charlottenburger Chaussee, and thence through Brandenburger Thor down the broad middle way of Unter den Linden. The carriages passed at a trot, so that the spectacle at any given point lasted only a few minutes. The children of the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess watched the scene from a balcony of the Crown Prince's Palace. As the carriages approached the Zeughaus the guns in Lustgarten began to fire the salute of 101 guns. While the Royal ladies were conducted into the Castle, the Emperor and the King remained in the small court of the castle, and the companies of honour marched past. Their Majesties afterwards watched from the windows the return of the colours and standards of the regiments that had been on duty. There was then a family luncheon party, at which King George sat beween the Empress and the Crown Princess, and Queen Mary sat between the Emperor and the Crown Prince. This afternoon the King and Queen drove through the crowded streets in an open motor-car and left cards upon the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Prince and Princess Eitel Frederick, and Prince and Princess Augustus William.

At 8 o'clock this evening a family dinner party was held in the Elisabeth Hall of the Castle.

ARRIVAL OF THE TSAR IN BERLIN.

The same correspondent wrote on May 22 :—

The reception of King George and Queen Mary yesterday was cordial, but whereas their arrival was the only event yesterday, to day has been crowded with a series of picturesque scenes that have appealed strongly to the imagination of the German public. Seldom, if ever, have there been such crowds in Berlin as were assembled to-day to see the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland—marking the end of the long Guelph struggle—and of the Tsar, who is still called in German semi-official language. "The Tsar of All the Russias" and is viewed here as the head of all the Slavs. Curiosity had, moreover, been heightened by much talk of police regulations which has made people suppose that the place is alive with Russian detectives and the spectacle in the streets has been made even more brilliant by an enormous addition to the number of soldiers on duty. As soon as the Cumberland procession had gone by the troops poured down Unter den Linden and there were soldiers everywhere as far as the eye could see. Yesterday they were only on one side of the street. To-day they were on both sides, and in many places six rows deep. Everything is going admirably, and everybody is in the best of spirits. The Emperor William was cheered to the echo this morning when he drove to the railway station to meet his visitors As regards the police it was interesting to notice that the measures taken although thorougly efficient, were never oppressive and there is no doubt that the much abused Police President, Herr von Jagow, is succeeding in making police methods here quieter and better tempered. It is now rare to see a well-decorated policeman keeping the crowd in order with blows. Only near the railway station and near the Royal Castle were the measures taken very stringent.

RECEPTION OF THE TSAR.

The Tsar arrived wearing the uniform of the famous Alexander Regiment. On the platform with the Emperor and King George was a great assembly of German personages. The Emperor and King George embraced the Tsar, and after numerous presentations had been made the procession started to the Castle. King George drove back by a different route and joined the Empress, Queen Mary, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, who watched the arrival from the windows. Except for the increased strength of the troops and the larger proportions of the crowd, the scene was much like that of yesterday. The Tsar looks extremely well and seemed to be much pleased at his reception.

All this afternoon and evening large crowds were moving up and down Unter den Linden in the hope of catching a glimpse of the Emperor, King George, or the Tsar. About half-past three King George and Queen Mary drove in an open motor-car to the Grunewald Race-course. The police were now most lenient, and the spectators were able to obtain a close view of their Majesties, who drove slowly by, amid much waving of hankerchiefs and some cheering. A little later the Emperor and the Tsar drove along together and had a cordial reception.

The Conservative Press gives the Tsar a most enthusiastic reception. The other party newspapers have published no articles worth comment, but the Socialist Vorwarts has earned the distinction of publishing not one single word about the arrival of King George and Queen Mary It contains to-day a short and scurrilous article about the visit of the Tsar.

GALA NIGHT AT THE OPERA.

The "Daily Mail's," Berlin correspondent wrote on May 23rd:—

The eve of the royal wedding has been marked by a beautiful gala performance at the Opera of the first act of "Lohengrin," at the request of the Princess Victoria Louise, before the most brilliant audience that has ever assembled in Berlin. The Kaiser arranged an entirely new setting of the opera specially for the occasion. The main decorative scheme consisted of chains and garlands of delicately-perfumed artificial pink malmaison carnations, the princess's favourite bloom, which were festooned over the boxes and along the balconies.

The front of the royal box was decorated with crimson roses entwined with purple clematis. Over the box was a canopy of crimson brocaded silk, surmounted by ruby velvet and garlands of tea roses. The grand tier of boxes was draped with Bhokhara rugs.

The royal party entered the opera at 8-15 p.m. Count von Huelsen Haeseler, the imperial operatic impresario, brought the audience to "attention" with the three traditional knocks on the railing with his gold rod of office. The first to appear was the royal bridal pair. The princess, in salmon coloured satin, bowed to the audience. The bridegroom bowed low in military fashion. Then came the Kaiser, with the Queen, who was in green with a tiara and a collar of briliants and pearls. The Kaiser, and the Queen, too, bowed to the audience as did all the other royalties in their turn before taking their seats. The King in a German infantry general's uniform, followed with Kaiseria. The Czar led in the Duchess of Cumberland. The Duke of Cuberland was the escort of the Crown Princess The Queen sat on the right end of the first row in the royal box, between the Kaiser and the Czar. The King was between the Kaiserin and the Crown Princess. As is customary, the court entry took place in dead silence. Etiquette also precluded applause in any form during or at the close of the performance.

The most striking figure in the grand tier was Princess Henry of Pless, in dull green with pearl and diamond ornaments, and a cluster of emerald brooches.

Mr. Putnam Griswold, the American baritone, who has just been heard at Covent Garden, was a dignified King Heinrich; Herr Rudolf Berger was a Lohengrin who made it easy to understand why the "Silver Knight" is Elsa's chosen hero, and Mme. Hafgren Wagg, the Dutch soprano, was a sympathetic Elsa. The performance was over at 9-30, when the three monarchs and their consorts and suites drove to the castle for supper through streets lined with cheering thousands.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

idea that brightness in the colour of animals and insects is associated with their danger has he suggests been made too much of. It is a fact, however, that certain insects, and animals which are extremely bright in colour are not eaten by birds and animals, and it is believed that they have a taste that is unpleasant. The bright colours, said Mr. Balfour Browne, are associated with some unpleasant character such as taste or powerful sting, and they are known as warning colours. Fine feathers, Mr. Balfour Brown might have added, are sometimes associated with other undesirable qualities—a very disagreeable voice the lordly and beautiful peacock. Mr. Balfour Browne in the address referred to, mentioned that in some past age the great snakes had legs as lizards have now. He altogether discredits the tales of snakes devouring oxen and donkeys, pointing out that the largest serpent known is not longer than 35, ft. A full-sized sheep, he says, would be too much for most of them.

MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 23.

The little etcetras of a woman's toilette are always delightfully fascinating, and this year there are many very quaint ideas. Quite one of the latest whims is the narrow ankle strap, made of leather, dyed the same shade as the tailor-made suit, with which it is to be worn. As skirts are short and fairly narrow, the strap is usually plainly visible. The idea is probably more suited to the ball-room than the street, and here it takes the form of a slave bangle in jade, gold or silver worn just above the ankle where, as the dancer moves, one can catch its provoking glimpses of it from time to time. Shoes and stockings form quite a study. Stockings are fine as cobwebs, some of the more elaborate being threaded in quaint designs with delicate strands of gold or silver. The shoes are high-heeled, and in colours to suit the dress or the stockings, or else in black with handsome buckles, or the new lacings or straps finished with little jewelled ornaments or bows. One sees some magnificent evening shoes with high heels of scarlet, gold, or silver, and in some instances the heels are studded with diamonds, but such conceits are only intended for the daintiest of feet, as one's attention is irresistibly drawn thither.

The sketch illustrates the simplicity of the tailor-made costumes of the hour. It also shows the apparently incongruous addition of a soft brocade's silk sash which is worn loosely folded round the waist. These sashes worn with tailor-made suits of rigourously plain cut are one of fashions latest whims and they are certainly picturesque and form a vivid contrast, as they are usually revealed in quite a different shade to the costume with which they are worn. The design is intended for ivory crepe cloth with the sash in royal blue brocaded with gold tissue, of which material the little waistcoat is also made. The Medici collar and foils is formed of ivory tulle, of which there is also a ruche on the dainty hat.

SCOTT EXPEDITION.

"LITTLE BOWERS"—THE PET AND HUMOURIST.

COMMANDER EVANS'S STORY OF THE GALLANT BAND.

The memorable story of Captain Scott's successful march to the South Pole and of his death with his four companions amid the desolate wastes of ice in the Antartic was told by Commander E. R. G. Evans, R.M., C.B., in a lecture delivered at the Royal Albert Hall in mail week. The meeting was confined to members of the Royal Geographical Society and their friends, and it was a thrilling account, told in the simple direct language of a British sailor, which the large audience listened to. Commander Evans threw some new light on the part which Lieutenant Bowers played in the terrible ordeal through which the brave band passed before the sad end.

Lord Curzon presided, and Commander Evans was warmly welcomed. As he unfolded the story of the expedition, it was illustrated by a remarkable series of photographs shown on a screen.

After describing the earlier stages of the expedition, Commander Evans continued:—

On December 5 we encountered a blizzard which lasted four whole days. The temperature rose to 35deg. F., and driving snow turned into sleet and finally to rain. The whole surface of the barrier was covered with 18in. of slush, and tents and clothing were all soaked. The poor ponies had frequently to be dug out from the snow drifts which accumulated behind their walls. The dogs suffered least, but they looked like wet rats. On December 9 the blizzard was over and all hands dug out sledges and stores. We wallowed sometimes thigh deep in this Antarctic morass, and after marching for 14 days on end the remaining five ponies were shot as no food remained for them. Poo things, they did their job well, and I believe th t every pony leader gave half his biscuits to his animal; so they had some consolation for their last march.

As arranged, three teams of four now advanced up the Beardmore, pulling 170lb. a man. Mears and Demetrie accompanied us with the dog teams for the first two marches and then turned homeward. To help us, Mears had travelled further south than his return rations allowed for, and for the 450 miles homeward march he and his companion went one meal short a day rather than deplete the depots. It is a dreadful thing to forfeit a whole meal daily on an Antarctic sledge journey and Mears's generosity should not be forgotten. The advance of the 12 men up the Beardmore was retarded considerably by the soft wet snow which had collected on the lower reaches of the Glacier. Panting and sweating, we could only make four-mile marches a day until December 15. After that the surfaces were better and we were able to traverse more than twice the distance with far less effort. On December 16 we reached Blue Ice, 3,000ft. above the barrier, and with the exception of little delays, caused by people falling into crevasses, our progress was not impeded. We had fine weather generally, and with 12 men the Beardmore Glacier was overcome without great difficulty.

BREATH TURNED TO ICE.

Captain Scott with his two sledge teams now pushed forward keeping an average speed of 15 miles a day with full loads of 190lb. a man. We steered south-west for the first two days after leaving the Beardmore to avoid the great pressure ridges and crevasses which were plainly visible to the south. On December 23 we came across enormous crevasses which were as big as Regent-street. They were nearly all well bridged with snow. We took them at the run and had no serious falls. The dangerous part is at the edge of the snow bridge and we frequently fell through up to our armpits while just stepping on to or leaving the bridge.

On Christmas Eve we were 8,000ft. above the barrier and we imagined we were clear of crevasses and pressure ridges. We now felt the cold far more when marching than we had done on the Beardmore. The wind all the time turned our breath into cakes of ice on our beards. On Christmas Day we marched 17½ miles, and during the forenoon again crossed a badly crevassed area. Lashely celebrated his 44th birthday by falling into a crevasse 8ft. wide. The laden sledge just bridged the chasm, and we had poor Lashley suspended below spinning round with 80ft. of space beneath him. We had great difficulty in hauling him up on account of his being directly under the sledge. When he reached the surface, one of our party wished him a Merry Christmas and another "Many happy returns of the day." I will not tell you what Lashley's answer was. At 7·30 we camped and had our Christmas dinner, extra thick pemmican with pony meat in it, chocolate and biscuit hoosh, ginger, and caramels, cocoa, plum-pudding, and a mug of water. The eighty-seventh parallel was reached on New Year's Eve, and we saw New Year in that night with a fine feed of pemmican and a stick of chocolate which Bowers had kept for the occasion.

On January 3 Captain Scott came into our tent and told us that he was sure he could reach the Pole if my party gave up one man and made the return journey shorthanded. Of course we consented, and Bowers was taken into the Polar party. On January 4 the last supporting party, consisting of Lashley, Crean, and myself, marched south to latitude 87·34 with the Polar party, and, seeing that they were travelling rapidly yet easily, we shook hands all round and said good-bye. We gave three cheers for the southern party as they stepped off, and then turned our sledge and commenced our homeward march of nearly 800 miles. We frequently looked back until we saw the last of Captain Scott and his four companions, a tiny black spot on the horizon. Little did we think that our three cheers were the last appreciation they would ever know.

THE FIRST DISASTER.

After describing the return of his party and the hardships then, Commander Evans turned again to the polar party itself. They covered, he said, the 145 geographical miles that remained in a fortnight. Captain Scott came across Amundsen's dog tracks soon after latitude 88 and followed them to the polar area. Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers, and seaman Evans reached the South Pole on January 17, 1912. They fixed the exact spot by means of a 4in. theodolite. The result of their careful observations was that they located the Pole at a point which only differed from Amundsen's reckoning by half a mile, as shown by his flag. Lady Scott remarked on the magnificent spirit of her husband and his four specially selected companions when they knew that Queen Alexandra's little silk Union Jack had been anticapated by the flag of another nation. Scott and his companions had done their best, and never from one of them came an uncharitable word.

On January 19 the homeward march was commenced. The party had before them a distance of over 900 miles. They got back at a fine pace over the ice-capped plateau. A blizzard stopped them from travelling on January 25, but otherwise their progress was not retarded materially. But seaman Evans was causing anxiety and his condition naturally worried Captain Scott. But however great their anxieties, they looked after Evans and hoped to pull him through. He was rested on the Beardmore while the others made geological investigations. But Evans also sustained serious concussion through falling and hitting his head. Then the party were greatly hampered. They were so delayed that the surplus food supplies rapidly diminished and the outlook became serious. Bad weather was encountered, and near the foot of the Beardmore poor Seaman Evans died. He was a man of enormous strength, a tried sledger, and a veteran in Antarctic experience. Captain Scott had the highest opinion of this magnificent British seaman. Evans's death took place on February 17.

Then the bereaved little band pushed northward with fine perseverance.

Their best march on the barrier was only nine miles, and in the later stages their march dropped to three miles. The depots were 65 miles apart, and contained a weeks' provisions. They must have known that their slow progress was not good enough, but they could not increase their speed over such bad surfaces. The temperatures fell as they advanced instead of rising as expected. Poor Cate's feet and hands were badly frost-bitten. He constantly appealed to Dr. Wilson for advice. "What could he do?" Poor gallant soldier we thought such words of him. Wilson could only answer, "slog on." On March 17, which was Captain Oates's birthday, he walked out to his death in a gallant endeavour to save his comrade, and as our dead leader wrote, "It was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman." He always lived as he died a magnificent man.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, May 19.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Capt. and Brevet Major H F Montgomery is seconded for service in the Operations Division of the Admiralty War Staff, vice Regnart, period of appointment expired (May 18).

Capt C H Regnart, on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Montgomery, seconded (May 18).

May 20.

Royal Marine Forces.

The following retired officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines on account of age :—Major C L Shubrick R M L I (May 20).

War office, May 20.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen) D G L Shaw, Indian Army, a Col. on the Staff, to be a Brigade Commander in India, vice Major. Gen W R Kenyon-Slaney, C B, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed (Feb. 23).

Col O B S F Shore, D S O., Indian Army, from a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, to be Director of Staff Duties and Military Training in India, and to be granted the temporary rank of Brig. Gen while so employed, vice Col J E W Headlam, C S O (April 3).

Lieut.-Col W Price C K G., R E., S. R. Postal Section, to be Director of Postal Services (March 31).

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Sec Lieut R G Fenwick has been permitted by Royal License to assume the surname of Palmer in addition to and after that of Fenwick.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R G A—Lieut-Col J H Mansell retires on retired pay (May 21).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—The following are appointed to the Reserve :—Capt. W G H Salmond, RA. Lieut E F Unwin, ASC, Lieut C H Marks, Reserve of Officers (April 17).

Infantry.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt H B Warwick retires on retired pay (May 21).

Beds Regt—Capt W R H Dann is seconded for service as an Adj, T F (May 7).

E Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut G G N Lodge, from 7th batt. Devon Regt, to be Sec Lieut (May 21).

Black Watch (R Highlanders)—Lieut A P Wavell to be Capt, and to remain seconded (March 20).

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—Capt C G Thomson to be Major (May 3).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—The following are seconded for employment with the Egyptian Army:—Capt J A Bright (Feb 22); Lieut W F L Bright (March 19).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev R H Nash Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class (May 18).

The Rev F W Steware, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class (April 21).

Army Pay Department.

Capt R D S Stoney, Paymaster, to be Major (May. 20).

Memorandum.

Major-Gen F A Bowles, C B, is placed on retired pay (May 18).

Col (temporary Brig-Gen) F J Davies, C. B, General Staff, to be Major-Gen vice F A Bowles C B (May 18).

Col (temporary Brig-Gen) H H Burney, C B commanding 9th Infantry Brigade, retires on retired pay, and his granted the honorary rank of Brig-Gen (May 21).

The following Native Officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement:—Subadar Major Khushial Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late 27th Punjabis (Nov 1, 1912); Subadar Major Sandhya-das, Sardar Bahadur, late 25th Punjabis (Jan 16); Subadar Rahim Khan, Sardar Bahadur, late 107th Pioneers (Feb 28); Subadar Major Dayal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force) (March 16).

Admiralty, 20th May.

Lieutenant Herbert Wilson Edwards, Royal Naval Reserve, has been appointed a Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet, under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 7th, March, 1913. Dated 1st April.

Admiralty, 21st May.

Royal Marines.

Probationary Second Lieutenant Ernest Fitzwilliam Carter is removed from the List of Officers on account of physical unfitness. Dated 8th May.

Admiralty, 22nd May.

Royal Marine Forces

The undermentioned retired officer, is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines on account of age:—Major Cecil Henderson, Marine Light Infantry, Dated 22nd May.

War Office, 23rd May.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Edward L. Ellington, Royal Artillery, a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, is advanced to the 2nd grade on augmentation. Dated 8th May.

Captain Edward L. Bond, Royal Artillery, to be a Major Instructor in Gunnery. Dated 1st April.

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers. Lieutenant Alistair I. Macdougall to be Adjutant, vice B W Robinson. Dated 22nd May.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captain :—Philip L. E. Walker. Dated 10th March, Edward G K Cross Dated 11th March George L T G Meyrick. Dated 27 March

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Frederick de V. B. Allfrey. Dated 29th January Francis Crossley Dated 23rd April, John A Straker. Dated 30th April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery. The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment :—Dated 1st April Herbeat G Sargeaunt Percival Souther Edward L Hardcastle Hugh St G Hamersley Robert F Daubuz Harold Wadlow Maurice A Beattie Andrew G C Smythe Dated 8th May Wilfred N Legget.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 27A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 Dated 22rd May John S F d'Apice Sydney Carwithen James Way Frederick H P O'Conner, and to remain seconded Cecil A Orton. and to remain seconded Francis A S. Morgan, and to remain seconded. Thomas C. Lawes,

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded :—Arthur C. V. Gibson, for service with the Army Ordnance Department Dated 5th May. Lionel C. Edwards for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 8th May, Supernumerary Lieutenant John S. S. Clarke is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st April, Captain John U. Hope to be an Instructor in Gunnery, India, vice W. N. Leggett. Dated 8th May.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing, Second Lieutenant Robert O Abercromby, Special Reserve, to be a Flying Officer Dated 12 May.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captain Dated 1nd March Geoffrey Parnell Percy C. Esdaile.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Captain Thomas de C. Carey is seconded for service as an Adjutant Indian, Volunteers Dated 9th April supernumerary Captain Horold F Whinney is restored so the establishment Dated 26th April.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Guy O de P Chance to be Lieutenant, Dated 16th April.

The South Wales Borderers, Second Lieutenant Rupert G Lochner to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th March.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Ronald H W Worsley is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 8th May.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Major Coningsby Norbury retires on retired pay. Dated 24th May.

Captain Henry A Lang to be Major. Dated 24th May.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major Spencer A Snatt is placed on retired pay. Dated 22nd May.

Serjeant-Major Walter Butler to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 24th May.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Captain Ernest R Collins, DSO to be Major. Dated 14th May.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 14th May :—Lionel A F Cane, and to remain supernumerary. Alan A Sharland, and to remain seconded.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Second Lieutenant Raymond W. Russell to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th April.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Lieutenant William T. Kedie to be Captain Dated 20th March.

The Loyol North Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John F. B. Watson to be Lieutenant Dated 1st April.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Captain Bertie S Murray is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 7th May.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant Walter E Williams is restored to the establishment Dated 5th May.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Alan J Hunter to be Captain. Dated 19th April.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Second Lieutenant Henry R Kavanagh to be Lieutenant Dated 14th March.

The undermentioned successful candidates at the competitive examination of officers of the Special Reserve, Militia, and Territorial Force, held in March last, to be Second Lieutenants Dated 24th May.

Cavalry.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars. Second Lieutenant William Tranquill Macleod Bolitho, from 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. Special Reserve.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants, from Royal Field Artillery Special Reserve:—Gavin Alexander Porter. Noel Cairns Clery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Second Lieutenant Wyriott Owen, from 1st Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force.

Infantary.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Lieutenant Thomas Ogilvy Malcolm Buchan, from 3rd Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant John Greville Hobart Bird, from 4th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Lieutenant Mervyn Nootts, from 3rd Battalion.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Lieutenant Alan Douglas Seddon, from 4th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment.)

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Norman Hirst Lawrence Matear, from Royal Anglesey, Royal Engineers.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Second Lieutenant William Laurence Thampson Fisher, from 3rd Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment.

The Norfolk Regiment, SecondLieutenant George Norrie Paget, from 3rd Battalion.

The Suffolk Regiment, second Lieutenant Henry Prideaux Selby, from 3rd Battalion.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Edgar Leake Wateridge, from The Antrim Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Alan Ernest Harvey MacGregor Whitton, from 3rd Battalion.

The South Wales Borderers, Second Lieutenant Morgan Cyril Morgan, from 3rd Battalion.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Ronald Patrick Murray Bell, from 3rd Battalion.

The East Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant William Herbert Marsin, from 3rd Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Frederic Gunning Stammers, from 4th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

The Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John White, from The Army Service Corps, Special Reserve.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Arthur Wilfrid Farwell, from 3rd Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant Charles Montagu Hewlett, from 3rd Battalion the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment.)

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Francis Pepys, from 3rd Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Dixon, from Royal Field Artillery, Special Reserve.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieutenant Neville Collins, from 8th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant George Alec Parker, from 3rd Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur Leslie Kent-Lemon, from 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Colin Landseer MacKenzie, from 3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

The West India Regiment Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Beresford Holloway, from 3rd Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Lieutenants (on probation) are confirmed in their rank :—Alexander G. Biggam, M. B.

James L Huggan, M. B.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Agnes R Sibbald resigns her appointment Dated 24th May

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Harold John Charlton Hawkins, from 3rd Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Francis St. Clair Collins from 3rd Battalion. The Bedfordshire Regiment.

Army Pay Department

The undermentioned Staff Serjeant-Majors, from the Army Pay Corps, to be Assistant Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Dated 24th May, William John Cryer William Palmer.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Captain Thomas H Dimick is placed on retired pay Dated 23rd May.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel John H A Anderson, half-pay list, retires on retired pay Dated 24th May.

Lieutenant Joseph W Chamley, The Border Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 12 December, 1912.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 23rd May. John H. Greasley, The Leicestershire Regiment. Henry Clay, The East Surrey Regiment.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Wirfred Bennett Davidson-Houston, C.M. G., late 5th Battalion, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Captain. Dated 24th May

AGE LIMIT FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

A Parliamentary Paper [88] has been issued by the Treasury, containing particulars relating to the retention for prescribed periods, of the services of certain civil servants after they have attained the age of sixty-five years. There are three main grounds upon which retirement at that age might, it is considered, be detrimental to the public service:—(1) When the number of officers in a department above the prescribed age is such that their simultaneous removal would cause grave inconvenience. (2) When an officer possesses peculiar qualifications which are essential to the performance of the duties of his office, and which it would be difficult to replace by a fresh appointment. (3) Where an officer has been entrusted with the execution of a paticular duty which is approaching completion, and it is found that the transfer of the work to another officer who is necessarily less familiar with it would be attended with inconvenience.

BRITISH AUTHORITY IN THE PACIFIC.

Telegraphing from Sydney on May 21, the "Times" correspondent says:—According to reports from Fiji the Governor of the islands told the Executive Council on Monday that he had recommended the separation of the office of Governor of Fiji from that of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, but the Colonial office disapproved. The Sydney "Herald" commenting on this, says.—The Commonwealth should not relinquish the idea of a separation of the Commissionership from the Governorship, since it is fitting that the natural centre of British authority in the Pacific should be in Australia. It is rather astonishing that the home authorities cannot see the matter in this light.

ELECTION PLEDGES.

At the Southwark County Court on May 19 an action, brought as a test case, against Mr. E. A. Strauss, M. P., for damages for breach of agreement on the ground that he had not fulfilled his election pledges, was withdrawn from the jury by Judge Granger on the ground that there was no evidence of a contract, and judgment was entered for Mr. Strauss with costs.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in July, between Steuart Edmund Pears, Indian Civil Service, son of the late James Maurice Pears, Indian Civil Service, and Winifred Mabel, daughter of the late Wiliam Barton and Mrs. Barton, Bexhill.

A marriage has been arranged, to take place very quietly early in June, between Edward J. Bull, C.E., of Behar, eldest son of R. G. Bull, Royal Marines (retired), of Newry, Ireland, and Maude Isabel, widow of Harry Walter Swayne, of Glastonbury, and elder daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. Mills Harris.

A marriage is arranged between Lieut. Charles Sebastian Morris, R.N., third son of Mr. James T.A. Morris, of Ballinaboy, Co. Galway, and Dorothy Frances, youngest daughter of the late Col. E. R. Reay, Indian Army and Mrs. Micolls, widow (by her second marriage) of the Rev. G. Nicolls.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo left Aden at 11 a.m. on Sunday, arrived in Bombay at 5 a.m. yesterday brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Daniel, Mr. H. K.	Hamilton, Mr H. G.
Campbell, Capt. D.	Lloyd, Capt. J. R
Drapaul, Mr. R.	Nicklin, Mr. G. N.
Gregory, 2nd Lt. G. F.	Waddy, Miss C. L.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bhabha, Mr. J. Mrs. and child	Morris, Miss Magnus, Mr. B. J.
Campbell, Mr. A. S.	MacGregor, Mr. D.
Constant, Lt. E. J.	Morgan, Mr. P. L.
Dawson, Mr. J. V.	Phillips, Mr. R. M.
Green, Mr. W. T. Mrs.	Paurala, Mr. K. S. Rennie, Capt. P.
Hawkeswood, Mr.	Sewell, Capt. R. B.
Martin, Mr. A. de R.	S.
McLeod, Hon. Mr. Justice	Souter, Mr. L. F. Turnbull, Capt P. Tew, Mrs. G. & child

BRINDISE TO BOMBAY.

Cardale, Mr. W. H.	Tarapurewala, Mr. V.
Kanga, Mr. J. B.	
Richardson, Maj J.J.	Wadia, Mr. R. D.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Humble, Mr.	Pepys, Capt. A. G.

BRINDISE TO KARACHI.

Campbell Col. A. A.

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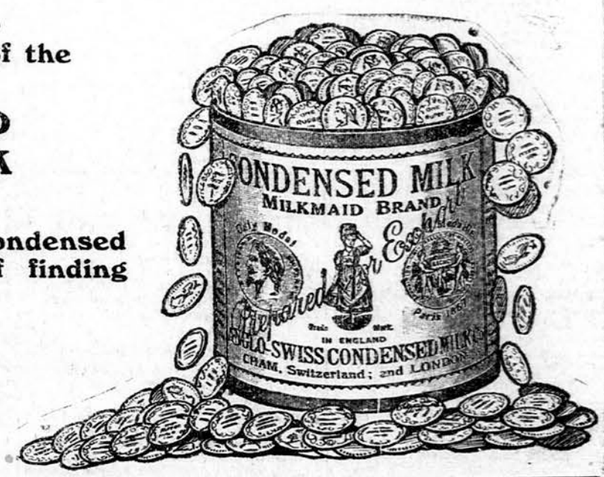

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

His Majesty the King has decided that the ceremony of the reinauguration of Henry VII.' Chapel, in Westminster Abbey as the Chapel of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath shall take place on Tuesday, July 22. All members of the Order will be invited to attend.

His Majesty has signified his intention, through the president, the Duke of Teck, to visit the Richmond Horse Show, accompanied by the Queen, on the afternoon of Friday, June 13. A special programme is being arranged for the occasion.

By direction of Princess Henry of Battenberg, Messrs. Trollope offered Osborne and Albert Cottages for sale on May 21 at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard. Both properties were withdrawn after the bidding ceased at £3,500 and £2,000.

The Speaker, in a letter to the Mid-Cumberland Liberal Association, said that the date of his retirement must be conjecural, for it did not rest wholly with himself, but must depend on the necessities of the public service. He would have to subordinate his possible inclinations and place himself at the disposal of the House of Commons if his health still served.

Mr. H. D. Harben has written to the secretary of the South Bucks Liberal Association requesting him to remove his name from the books as a member and vice-president of the Association. In the course of his letter he says that his hope that temporary difference might not prevent him working in the constituency at the next election with members of the Association has been finally dispelled by "the policy of coercion and repression which the Government had seen fit to adopt towards the women who are demanding a share in the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship."

The text of a Bill to amend the Trustee Act, 1896, which is presented by Mr, Hills, was issued on May 16. The Bill contains two operative clauses the first of which enables an additional trustee to be appointed where a sole trustee was originally appointed or where there are not more than three trustees acting in a trust. Clause 2 enables the Court to make a vesting order where a trustee has been appointed out of Court. The power is thus supplied when a transfer cannot be obtained from a person formerly a trustee) who is out of the United Kingdom and cannot be found, or is under some disability.

Sir J. Henniker Heaton writes to the "Times"—In the masterly, modest and progressive speech of the Postmaster-general in the House of Commons on the Post Office Estimates, very few realised the value of the most important reforms given by him. He announced that henceforth the newspapers published in the whole of the sixty colonies, States, and Dominions beyond the seas, including India, would be treated in the mother country as regards postal rates as if they were printed in the United Kingdom. This is a great relief to many thousands of people who have relatives abroad; it is a splendid act of imperial preference, and will encourage people at home to know fully our imperial possessions.

The Admiralty yacht "Enchantress," with Mr. Asquith and his party on board, anchored off Corfu at 10.30 a. m. on May 16. The Prime Minister and his companions landed at eleven o'clok, and although their arrival was unexpected the inhabitants thronged the landing stage and cheered the visitors, while the town band played "God save the King." The yacht arrived at Corinth on May 17. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and party reached Athens by train at 5 p. m. They were received at the station by Sir Francis Elliot the British Minister, and Mr. Beaumont Councillor of Legation. From the station they proceeded to the Acropolis, where Mr. Dawkins director of the Archæological School, explained the various antiquities. Afterwards they drove through the city in motor-cars. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and Mr. and Mrs. Churchill stayed at the Legation, and the remainder of the party at the Hotel d'Angleterre. In the evening they all dined at the Legation and afterwards visited the Acropolis by moonlight. On the 18th they went to the Archæological Museum, and after lunching at the Legation left with Sir Francis Elliot for the Piræus, where the "Enchantress" had arrived in the meantime and continued their voyage to Malta. A Reuter telegram from Syracuse, dated May 21, states that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill with their party arrrived there in the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress" after visiting Taormina.

We ("Times") are officially informed that the statement that representations were about to be made by his Majesty's Government to the French Government for the expulsion of Miss Pankhurst from Paris is entirely without foundation. No such action has ever been contemplated by the Government.

Badges are now being worn by women who are antagonistic to the suffragette policy of outrage. Designed by a woman artist, who is an enthusiastic anti-militant, the new symbol of respect for the law is a neat little enamel brooch pin, bearing the sign in blue and gold "Not M. S." "Something must be done to protect women not in sympathy with militant tactics" said the designer to a "Standard" representative. "Women absolutely innocent of the wicked and absurd conduct of those who seek to prove their capacity for the vote by destroying property have been set upon by unruly crowds in Hyde Park and elsewhere, with no means of making it clear to which party they belong. The suffragettes wear a pin; why should not their opponents? Without any sort of organisation, I mean to provide these pins to those whose safety has been imperilled by militants."

A Conference of the Free Churches and Liberal Associations in South Wales was held at Cardiff on May 21, at which resolutions were passed protesting strongly against any further concessions being made by the Government on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Mr. McKenna addressed an audience of about 2,000 persons at night. His speech dealt mainly with the Welsh Church Bill. Careful precautions had been taken to prevent the admission of militant suffragists, concerning whose intentions various rumours were afloat during the day, and the only women admitted were members of the Cardiff Liberal Association. The Home Secretary was, however, three times interrupted by men. Early in his speech, while he was earnestly discussing the subject of Disestablishment, a man in the back of the hall shouted "What about votes for women?" Immediately there was an uproar all over the hall. While the man was being ejected a man rose on the platform just behind Mr. McKenna with a second interruption, and he, too, was promptly put out. Mr McKenna resumed his speech in somewhat tremulous tones and after one more interruption he was allowed to speak for forty-five minutes in peace. He endeavoured to reassure the Welsh Nonconformists as to the Government's attitude on the question of Disestablishment but he failed to evoke much warmth of feeling among his audience. and some of his more confident statements were received almost stony silence. On this subject, indeed, the audience was by no means enthusiastic. A warning to the militant suffragists, with which the speaker closed, was, however, much cheered.

The secretary of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter from the Foreign Office, in reply of representations made by the Chamber with regard to certain provisions in new United States Tariff Bill :— With reference to your letter of May 8, respecting certain provisions in the new Tariff Bill in the United States of America, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington has been instructed to make representations to the United States Government on the subject of section 3, sub-section U, of the Bill, which imposes penalties upon exporters who may refuse to submit their books to examination by United States officials. As your chamber is doubtless aware, from telegrams which have appeared in the public Press, his Majesty's Government has also pointed out to the United States Government that section 4J, sub-section 7, which provides five per cent. preference for all goods imported into the country in United States vessels, would be contrary to the treaty of 1815 between Great Britain and the United States.

The annual meeting of delegates of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society was resumed on May 16 at the head offices, Euston Road. For a considerable time the delegates were engaged in discussing in private the report of the Finance and Investment Committee on the insurance of properties. On the consideration of the report of the Society's representatives to the National Conference, Mr. J. Lewis (Southampton) declared that a large number of those at the of affairs in connection with the working of the Insurance act did not know what was required by friendly societies. Sir Robert Morant was going to be just as autocratic in the drafting of circulars and reports as he was in connection with the Board of Education. (Hear, hear.) If he were then it was "up to" the friendly societies to do the same as the teachers did—give the Government notice that he had to finish at the earliest possible date. The Act had been passed, and they wanted it carried out to the letter. Any advantages that were to be obtained they did not want stifled by official regulations.

The curious situation which has arisen in South Wales under the Insurance Act is being watched with much interests in medical circles as it is regarded as justifying the apprehensions of those who believed all along that, unless very great care was taken the Act would results in the doctors being placed completely under the thumb of the working-classes. In certain areas of South Wales medical aid societies have been formed, and it is stated that pressure is being exerted by labour organisations and otherwise to bring all insured persons into these societies. Medical men are imported into the town or district, they join the panel become whole-time servants of these societies and are paid a fixed salary in addition to being provided with a residence and a fully-equipped surgery. The local insurance committees agree to allow the workmen collectively to "make their own arrangements" under section 15, sup-section 3, and to allow them also to provide for their dependants by deductions from wages at the works. This course is understood to have the approval of the Welsh Commissioners, but it is strongly opposed by the medical profession, on the ground that such schemes are contrary not only to the spirit, but even to the letter of the Act. The Welsh Commissioners have declined to interfere on the plea that they have no power to do so, their approval not being necessary under section 15 (3).

In anticipation of the acceptance by the President of the French Republic of the Corporation's invitation to a civic welcome and luncheon in the Guildhall during his coming visit to London, a special committee has been appointed, with Mr. William Henry Thomas as chairman, to make the necessary arrangements. These will closely follow the precedents of 1903 and 1908, when M. Loubet and M. Fallieres visited the City. The Corporation will invite to the ceremony the members of the royal family, the great officers of State, the Ministers and late Ministers of the Crown, and the leading members of the French community resident in London, headed by the Ambassador (M. Paul Cambon) and the members of the French Embassy. The fact that the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth in the "Neptune," with the second battle squadron and the first battle cruiser squadron has been ordered to be at Spithead from June 20 to 28 suggests that the French President will land at and depart from Portsmouth.

The promoters of the National Aerial Defence Association, which was recently founded by the Navy League, held their first business meeting at the Mansion House on May 16. The Lord Mayor presided, and an influential company was present. The following were appointed as trustees of the National Aerial Defence Fund.—the Lord Mayor, Lord Blyth, Alderman Sir George Wyatt Truscott, and Mr. Ernest Kennedy, of the Stock Exchange. It was decided that the Grand Council for the general control of the policy and work of the Association should consist of the Lords Lieutenant, Lord Mayors Lord Provosts, Mayors and Provosts of the United Kingdom, subscribers to the movement, and such other persons as might be added by the Lord Mayor in consultation with Lord Blyth and the executive committee of the Navy League. Mr. V. Biscoe Tritton was elected honorary treasurer and Mr. P. J Hannon (secretary of the Navy League) honorary secretary.

The announcement made by the Port of London Authority that they have let two contracts to the Gutehoffnungshutte Aktienerein fur Bergbau und Huttembetrieb, of Oberhausen, has caused some surprise. The contracts are for two pairs of lock-gates and a swing bridge for the East India Dock, and, while the lowest tender from firms in the United Kingdom was £51.3717, that from Continental firms was £34,729., a difference of £16,642. The time of delivery is also to be shorter. According to a "Morning Post" representative, who made inquiries among the leading contractors in London, the general opinion is that among the causes contributing to the placing of this particular contract in Germany are not only the less cost of production in Germany due to longer hours and lower wages, but also the element of time entered into the competition. There are many firms, especially in the North, who make dock-gates, but it would seem that they are working to the utmost of their capacity, and would require to lay down new plant to overtake fresh orders for early delivery.

May 19 being the anniversary of the death of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, his memorial in the Strand was decorated with flowers and green leaves. A large laurel wreath was placed on the monument by the Balkan Committee. Accompanying the tribute was a card with the words :—"To the memory of William Ewart Gladstone the friend of the Balkan people, who have won their freedom."

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, Lord Raglan, has issued his annual Budget statement, which shows that the insular revenue last year was £88,326., the expenditure £79,713, leaving a surplus of £8,595. or £1,375 over the estimate. The estimated revenue for the current year is £87,200, and expenditure £82,200. During last year the public debt of the island was reduced by £27,769, and now stands at £189430.

The borough of Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire, on May 20 celebrated the 700th anniversary of the granting of the charter to its freemen by King John. The charter granted extensive lands to the freemen of the town in consideration of an annual payment of £120, a year as "fee farm reut," when some is now paid to Lord Sandwich, but it is paid by the town as a whole, and not by the freeman only.

By direction of the King, another-sign post of novel design has been erected on the Sandringham estate at Flitcham cross-roads. The post illustrates an episode in the life of St. Felix of Burgundy.

The strike at Nobel's Explosives Factory in Ayrshire for increased wages commenced on May 16, and over 2,100 workers are out. A notice has been issued by the company stating that as all departments are dependent on one another it will be necessary to close the factory and keep it closed until the majority of the workers in all sections signify their wish to resume work.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The demonstration in honour of Mr. Borden held at Toronto on May 19 was one of the most remarkable in the history of Toronto, the "Times" correspondent says, and in his speech the Prime Minister gave a vigorous and effective statement of the Government's position, and made an assertion of the obligation of Canada, which had developed so wonderfully in wealth and importance, to provide adequately for the protection of Canadian commerce on the high seas and to assist in the general defence of the British dominions.

The same correspondent telegraphed on May 21:—The Liberal Senators held a caucus meeting to-day, and while no official announcement has been given out it is understood that it was decided to add an amendment to the Navy Bill to the effect that it shall not come into force until it has been approved by the people, either by a referendum or a general election. The same amendment was moved by the Conservatives in the Senate in 1910 when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Navy Bill was being discussed, but was lost.

Col. Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, confirmed on May 20 the report that General Mackenzie, chief of the Canadian Staff, has resigned. The resignation is said not to be due to friction, as stated by the Canadian Liberal newspapers, but to the offer of an important military position in England, which he will take up in the autumn. Col. Crowe, head of the Royal Military College at Kingston has also resigned, the "Times" correspondent states in order to accept a military position on the Staff in India and also leaves next autumn.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In reply to the unanimous request by the South African Managing Committee at Bethlehem, his constituency, that he should resign his portfolio in the Botha Ministry, Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior and Lands, has telegraphed declining to comply.

The congress of the Free State section of the South African Party was opened on May 21. General Hertzog, the only candidate nominated, was elected chairman in succession to Mr. Fischer, and General De Wet vice-chairman. All the supporters of General Botha on the Executive Committee were superseded by followers of General Hertzog.

In the South African House of Assembly on May 19 the Bill embodying the proposals on native policy already outlined in the House by Mr. Sauer, the Minister of Native Affairs, was read a second time.

Mr. Christopherson, joint manager of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, in a letter to the Press referring to the figures of the death-rate among tropical natives given by Mr. Sauer Minister of Justice and Native Affairs, in his speech in the Union House of Assembly on May 8, states that 4,507 natives stayed in the compound during March, and that eighty-eight died mainly owing to an outbreak of pneumonia. He bases on these figures the contention that Mr. Sauer's method of ascertaining, the deat-rate is misleading. Mr. Christopherson emphatically declares thaat the death-rate of natives passing through the compound is nineteen per thousand.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on May 20 :—The dangerous inadequacy of the Australian railway system is emphasised by last week's Hunter River floods, which, though confined to a small coast district of New South Wales, have severed for nearly a week all oommunication between the northern and southern parts of the Commonwealth. Thousands of travellers are stopped on each side of the breaks, and communication between Sydney and Brisbane is possible by sea only. The safety of Australia during war must be gravely imperilled untill this gap has been bridged by a railway line west of the mountains.

NEW ZEALAND.

Major-Gen. Godley says that the work done by the Territorial Force in their camps during the second year's training shows great promise, and that three more years should enormously increase their efficiency, which is advancing at a very satisfactory rate. The citizen army now numbers 23,000, and he expects that in 1916 the full legal strength of 30,000 will have been attained, and the men will be extremely well trained.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Several demonstrations have taken place, both in Paris and in provincial garrisons, against the Three Years' Service Bill; but the number of men actually concerned in them seems to have been small. Evidently, however, there is some organisation behind these attempts to create discontent in the Army, and the Confederation Generale du Travail, in view of its past history and present activities, is generally suspected of conducting a very strenuous anti-militarist campaign in barracks.

The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphs that the naval authorities have been ordered to prepare the battleship "Courbet" for the journey of President Poincare to England on June 24. The President will start from Cherbourg.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has elected the Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhalovitch foreign associate in succession to the late Mr. Beernaert of Brussels. The Grand Duke Nicholas is president of the Historical and Geographical Society of St. Peterburg.

Telegraphing from Paris on May 16, the "Times" correspondent says:—The Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health was formally opened this morning at the Sorbonne in the presence of a number of eminent French and English men of science. The Under Secretary of State for the Interior, M. Paul Morel, in welcoming the members of the Congress to Paris on behalf of the Government paid a tribute to the importance of the work done in Great Britain in the interests of hygiene by the Royal Institute of Public Health. At the close on the meeting Professor Smith handed to Professor Roux, who is Director of the Pasteur Institute, the gold medal of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

By the initiative of M. Hector Fleischmann and the Society "Les Amis de Waterloo," a monument to the memory of the French soldiers who fell in the attack on the Hougoumont farm will be erected in June next in the orchard of the old castle at Waterloo. This monument, the work of MM. Ley and Verhoeven, is composed of a stela in granite surmounted by an eagle, adorned with a crown and with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

GERMANY.

The marriage took place at the Neues Palais at Potsdam on May 17 of Princess Victoria Margaret, the only daughter of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and Prince Henry XXXIII, of Reuss (younger line), who is on the Staff of the German Embassy at Vienna. The bride drove with her mother from Schloss Glienicke to the Palace. The bride having been crowned by the Empress, the "marriage contract" was signed, and after a civil marriage had been performed by the Court Chamberlain, Count Eulenburg, the religious ceremony took place in the chapel. There was subsequently a banquet, at which the Emperor proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom.

The elections for the Lower House of the Prussian Diet have brought about no essential change. The Conservative groups lose eight seats on balance, the Centre lose two, the National Liberals gain seven, the Radicals lose one, and the Socialists gain one. Thirty-nine second ballots will be necessary. The overwhelming superiority of the Conservative and Centre alliance remains unaffected.

The King of Saxony held on May 19 a review of the whole German fleet south of Heligoland; His Majesty, who was on board the flagship "Kaiser," will be present for some days at the naval exercises which will follow the review.

Prince Henry of Prussia presented the prizes on May, 17 at Strassburg to the competitors in last week's flying competition. The Emperor's prize for the best all-round performance, Prince Henry's prize for the best reconnaissance flight, and the second prize for "reliability" were won by Lieut. Canter, who used a War Office Rumpler-Taube monoplane with a seventy-two horse-power Daimler motor. His companion, Lieut. Bohmer, received the prize from the Grand Duke of Baden for making the best reports in reconnaissance. The first prize of £500. for "reliability" was won by Lieut. won Hiddenssen, who accomplished the best times of all the competitors, but was not very successful in reconnaissance. Seven other "reliability" prizes were awarded and ten other prizes for reconnaissance. The Deutsche Flugzeugwerke, which made the monoplane used by Lieut. von Hiddenssen, received a price of £150.

ITALY.

General Mambretti telegraphs from Derna that on the morning of May 16 his troops, after a hard fight, occupied and entrenched the hills at Sidi Garba and Ras-el-Ain. In the afternoon, while the troops were resting, they were attacked violently on the left flank. The battle lasted till night, when the Italians, strengthened by reserves, dispelled the Arabs and Beduin, upon whom they inflicted very severe losses. The 'Times' Rome correspondent telegraphed on May 19:—The Italian casualties in the battle at Sidi Garba and Ras-el-Ain are now given as seven officers, among whom was Col: Madalena, and seventy-two soldiers killed and twenty-nine officers and 225 soldiers wounded. Though the victory has been dearly paid for, it is hoped that it will have a great moral effect over the enemy whose camp has been abandoned in disorder.

GREECE.

Rear-Admiral Tufnell, who with the majority of the officers of the English Naval Mission decided to retire on the occasion of the renewal of the contract, left Athens on May 18. He was accompanied by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Marine. Before his departure Admiral Tufnell received from the hands of the King the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Saviour. Admiral Coundouriotis conveyed to him by telegram the thanks of the Greek Navy for having so successfully accomplished the work entrusted to him. The Minister of Marine, in transmitting the telegram, added that the Greek Navy would ever gratefully remember what it owed to his instruction. Admiral Tufnell, in reply, said that he was proud to have commanded the Greek fleet, and hoped its future would be as glarious as its past. In renewing the contract of the Mission for two years on new and better conditions, including an increase of "personnel," the Greek Government asked the British Admiralty that, if possible, the admiral and officers appointed in the place of Admiral Tufnell and his colleagues may be selected fram the Active List.

UNITED STATES.

A Reuter telegram from New York says that the Panama Canal authorities destroyed the dyke south of Miraflores on May 18, and allowed the waters of the Pacific Ocean to enter an extensive section of the canal.

Governor Johnson signed the Californian Land Bill on May 19.

The delivery of the American answer to the Japanese protest closed, on May 19, the first stage of the Japanese controversy. It is the opinion of Washington that the shaping of the second stage lies with Japan —and not with the Japanese Governmen', but with the people.

The Governor of Arizona has signed a Bill prohibiting any alien from holding land unless he declares his intention to become a citizen. The Bill affects not only Asiatics who cannot become citizens, but many Mexican and other white foreign residents, who prefer to retain allegiance to the country of their birth.

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SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting was continued on May 16. The Manchester Cup was won by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lorenzo. Mr. C. Wadia's Fiz Yama was second, and Mr. L. Winans's Adam Bede third. The City Plate was won by Mr. B. Parr's Silver Balm, and the Brackley Handicap by Major Edwards's Dodger.—At Lingfield Park a High-Class Selling Handicap was won by Mr. T. A. Edge's Paulhan, the Sterbergh Two-Year-Old Plate by Mr. H. Nickall's Best Boy, and the Beacon Maiden Three-Year-Old Plate by Mr. L. Montagu's The Pict.

The Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting was concluded on May 17. The Salford Borough Handicap was won by Mr. R. Mills's Prester Jack, the Red Rose Stakes by Mr. W. Astor's Scoltie, and the Lytham Two-Year-Old Stakes by Sir E. Cassel's Pictorial.—At Lingfield Park the Imperial Handicap was won by Mr. G. Faber's High Rock, and the Eden Plate by Mr. R. Bunsow's Agadir.

At the Leicester Meeting on May 19 two of the best races were on by Mr. T. Edge's horses, Paulhan easily securing the Bell Handicap, and the Angel Man the Kegworth Welter Sprint Handicap.

The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting was begun on May 20. The Burwell Plate was won by Mr. Belmont's Tracery. Mr. Pirie's Jackdaw was second, and Lord Derby's Stedfast third. The Newmarket Handicap was won by Mr. Fairie's Oliver Goldsmith, the Somerville Stakes by Lord Allendale's Valise, A Sweepstakes by Major E. Loder's Herb of Grace, and the Norfolk Two-Year-Old Plate by Mr. E. Hulton's Stornoway. On May 21 Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour won the Newmarket Stakes; Mr. J. B. Joel's Sun Yet was second, and Mr. W. Raphael's Louvois, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, third. The Chesterford Maiden Plate was won by Mr. G. Robinson's San Stefano, the Flying Handicap by Mr. Whitney's Panasine, and A Plate by Sir W. Nelson's Bachelor's Wedding.

CRICKET.

At Lord's on May 16 M. C. C. and Ground beat Kent by six wickets.—Nottinghamshire beat Lancashire at Old Trafford by an innings and 24 runs. Nottinghamshire continued their first innings and scored 291 runs (G. Gunn, 100), and in the second innings Lancashire were dismissed for, 101. —Mr. H.K. Foster's Twelve continued their first innings against the University at Oxford and made 143. In the second innings Oxford scored 310, and Mr. Foster's team made 24 for five wickets.—At Cambridge, in their second innings against Sussex the University made 457.—Derbyshire continued their first innings against Hampshire at Southampton, and scored 262. In the second innings Hampshire made 159 and Derbyshire 54 for one wicket.—At Bristol Gloucestershire completed their first innings and made 210 (Langdon, 96). In the second innings Yorkshire scored 285 for five wickets (Rhodes 110 ; Wilson, 104).—At Northampton, in the second innings, Northamptonshire made 202 and Surrey made 107 for three wickets.—At Birmingham Leicestershire continued their first innings against Warwickshire and scored 161. In the second innings Warwickshire made 313 for six wickets (Quaife 118 not out.)

At Oxford on May 17 the University dismissed Mr. Foster's Twelve for 164 runs in the second innings, and won by 157 runs.—At Cambridge Sussex beat the University by five wickets. In the last innings Sussex scored 314 (Mr. A. H. Lang, 104).—Derbyshire beat Hampshire, at Southampton, by eight wickets.—At Bristol Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by 230 runs.—At Northampton Surrey scored 220 for five wickets (Hobbs, 136, not out) against Northamptonshire, and won by five wickets. —Warwickshire beat Leicestershire, at Birmingham, by 271 runs.

In the match between Sussex and Middlesex, at Lord's, on May 19, Sussex scored 196 runs (Mr. P. G. H. Fender, 87) and Middlesex made 195 for eight wickets.—At the Oval Surrey made 330 (Hobbs, 113) against Gloucestershire, and Gloucestershire made 82 for three wickets.—At Leyton, against Essex, Lancashire scored 351 (Makepeace, 127), and Essex made 20 without loss.—Somerset made 90 in the match against Yorkshire, at Bath, and Yorkshire scored 148 for six wickets.—At Oxford Kent scored 480 (Woolley, 224, not out; Seymour 96) against the University.

Sussex beat Middlesex, at Lord's, on May 21, by 33 runs. Middlesex, with five wickets down for 99, required 147 runs to win the match, but added only 113, and were all out for 212 (Mr. P. F. Warner, 88 not out).—At the Oval, Surrey beat Gloucestershire by 260 runs—The match between Essex and Lancashire by Leyton, was left drawn. Lancashire declared their second innings closed at 260 for seven wickets, and Essex made 116 for nine wickets.—At Oxford, Kent beat the University by an innings and 101 runs.—At Southampton. the match between Hampshire and Leicestershire was left drawn. Mead scored over 100 runs in each innings for Hampshire.—The match between Warwickshire and Derbyshire was begun at Derby, and Warwickshire made 247 runs for seven wickets (Baker, 84 not out).

POLO.

At Hurlingham on May 17 the Old Cantabs beat the Tigers by 9 goals to 5. The sides were :——Old Cantabs : Mr. E. de Rothschild, Capt. G. Heseltine, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, Mr. A. L. Tate (back). Tigers : Comte J. de Madre, Capt. R. G. M. Railston, Capt. Mirza Bey, Major B. U. N. West (back).—The Pilgrims beat Hurlingham by 8 goals to 7. The sides were :—Pilgrims : Capt. T. P. Melvill, Sir Cecil Graham Mr. A. Grisar, and Capt Morrison Bell (back). Hurlingham: Mr. H. L. Warwick Parker Mr. J. A. Campbell, Major G. W. Hobson and Mr. H. Scott Robson (back). On the New Ground Radwey (Mr. B. Wallis, Capt. W. L. Naper, Mr. Twining and Capt. A. C. Gwye (back) in recipt of seven goals) beat the 1st Life Guards (Capt. Lord Hugh Grosvenor Capt. L. Hardy, Capt. G. E. Miller Mundy, and Major E. H. Brassey (back) without the assistance of their handicap, by 12 goals to 4. The losers were obviously short of practice.—The Gondoliers (Major Price Wood, Mr. F. Siltzes, Mr. H. Hawkins, and Mr. T. B. Drybrough (back) beat Hurlingham (Mr. J. B. Young. Major A. A. Duff, Major W. Prevost, and Capt. I. Y. D. Watt (back) by 8 goals to 3.

On May 19 the Tigers beat the Old Etonians by 11 goals to 6. The sides were :—The Tigers : Capt Shah Mirza Beg, Comte Jean de Madre, Capt R. G. M. Railston, and Mr. A. L. Tate (back). Old Etonians : Mr. G. H. Phipps-Hornby, Mr. G. A. Miller (substitute). Lord Rocksavage, and Capt. F. Penn (back)—The Woodpeckers beat Roehampton by 11 goals to 8 The sides were :—Woodpeckers : Major G. W. Hobson, Lord Dolmeny, Capt Herbert Wilson, D. S. G. and Capt Hardress Lloyd (back) Roehampton : Mr. Godfrey Heseltine. Capt D. Bingham, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, and Mr. C. D. Miller (back).

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, May 23.

OUR SAILOR PRINCE.

If the Prince of Wales makes the contemplated summer cruise in the Super-Dreadnought Colossus, it will probably accord exactly with his own wishes. The young Prince took as kindly to the life at sea as did his father before him, but, unlike King George, who, being born a second son, hoped to make his career in he Navy, the present Heir to the Throne knew that his seafaring could only be of a desultory nature. But he thoroughly enjoyed his former experiences, and will, doubtless, be delighted to renew them.

DIPLOMATISTS' MARRIAGES.

Sir Gerard Lowther, the retiring Ambassador, is one of the few English diplomatists who have married out of their own country. One would think that, living abroad from their youth upwards, as they do, the members of the Corps Diplomatique would frequently choose their life partners from among the daughters of the countries to which they are accredited. But this is, in fact, a rare occurrence, and the only other Ambsssador in Sir Gerard's case is Sir Fairfax Cartwright, our Envoy to Vienna, who married Donna Maria Chigi.

THE PALACE OF PEACE.

Following immediately upon the Universal Peace Congress, which is to be held in Holland, the opening of the Palace of Peace, towards which Mr. Carnegie contributed about a third of a million, has been fixed for August 29. The building is destined for use by the Permanent Court of Arbitration, as well as for the next great Peace Conference. Every nation has contributed towards the construction, Great Britain having furnished the stained glass windows for the principal court. Australia is anxious to take its share in the erection of the new buildings, and there is a prospect that the wood for the proposed Peace Hall will be provided by the Dominion.

A LITTLE-KNOWN MEMORIAL.

A little-known London memorial of Shakspeare is looking very well just now. This is the oak-tree planted on Primrose Hill on the three-hundredth anniversary of the poet's birth, now nearly fifty years ago. The tree is both healthy and shapely.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

It is considered improbable that the Duke of Connaught will go back to Canada at all, as the illness of the Duchess is likely to be long and tedious. Her marvellous powers of recuperation have surprised everybody, but the Duke, it is understood, has decided that he will not leave her, as recovery will in any case be an affair of months. It is reported that the successor to the Duke of Connaught in Canada will be a member of the Cabinet, and both Lord Crewe and Lord Beauchamp are mentioned in this connection. But the name which is exciting most interest that of Mr. Harcourt.

SPECTACULAR WEDDINGS.

Unlike most Teutonic weddings, at which the bridegroom, his supporters, and male relations, as well as those of the bride, turn out en masse at noon in correct evening attire, the German Imperial wedding will be the occasion of a great display of uniforms. Some of the German uniforms are remarkably handsome, notably that of the White Cuirassiers, in which the Kaiser generally appears. A singularly picturesque official, who has no counterpart at any other European Court, and who is much in evidence at all Prussian Court ceremonies, is the Kaiser's personal adjutant, a giant well over six foot four. This personage does not wear military uniform, but in his long green coat with silver lace, white curled pigtail wig, tricorne, high jack boots, and long crutch-handled walking-cane, looks as though he had stepped straight out of the eighteenth century into the twentieth.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Princess Mary, who has brought back innumerable mementoes of her stay at Aldershot in the shape of snapshots, follows the example of most of the other members of the Royal family in practising the art of the camera. The most proficient is Princess Henry of Battenberg, who does her own developing, and at Osborn Cottage used to have a perfectly fitted-up dark-room. The late King at one time took up photography, but with him the hobby did not last long. His late Majesty gave as a reason for abandoning the pursuit that he so heartily disliked being snapshotted himself that he did not wish to inflict this annoyance on other people.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

"English as she is spoke" on the other side of the Channel has called forth the ire of a Frenchman, who insists that the notice put up at the Louvre on closed days for the benefit of English tourists—viz.: "Way in not allowed." Should be replaced by "No Admittance.' This 'critical Gaul has evidently never seen the placard at another of the Paris Museums bearing the cryptic words "Enter to not" which apparently intend to convey the same meaning as "Way in not allowed," Which, at any rate, has the merit of being quite comprehensible.

COLONIAL OBSERVATORIES.

By deciding to erect an observatory at Nelson, the New Zealand Government is following the example of the Governments of the various Australian Colonies, who, with none too opulent financial resources, have found the time and the money for the provision of exceptionally well-equipped centres of astronomical research in their baby States. The 4ft. reflector at Melbourne, indeed, was until quite recently the largest telescope in the world, with the exception of the giant erected at Parsonstown by the Earl of Rosse. Melbourne, by the way, owes its observatory in a large measure to the late King Maximillian of Bavaria. Intent on magnetic investigations, Herr Georg von Neumayer went to Australia in 1850, and returned to Europe to urge the importance of a geophysical observatory beneath the Southern Cross. The King of Bavaria eventually provided the money which enabled Neumayer to establish the Flagstaff Observatory just outside Melbourne.

NO HEALING POWERS.

Saffron, as Dr. Guthrie remarked at an East London inquest, is now regarded as perfectly useless from the healing point of view , but old-time physicians had great faith in it. Until the close of the eighteenth century the plant was largely used not only in cases of measles and smallpox, but also for diseases of the lungs, as a general stimulant, and as an aid to digestion Saffron, says Culpepper "is an Herb of the Sun, and therefore you need not demand a reason why it strengthens the Heart so exceedingly." The most extravagant notions of its powers were formerly held, and some writers went so far as to term it the king of vegetables. We have abundant evidence from Tusser, Gerard, and Camden that it was extensively cultivated here, and that the quality of English saffron was very good. The plant has given its name to Saffron Walden and to Saffron Hill (which was formerly part of Ely Gardens), to Zaffarano, in Sicily, and to Zafaranboli, in Asia Minor.

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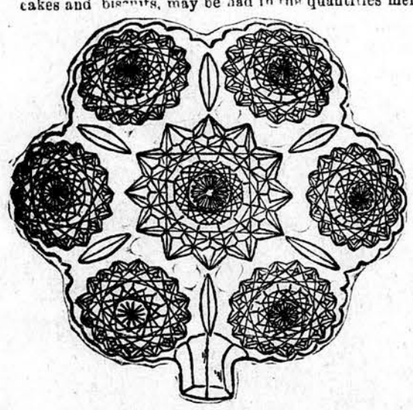

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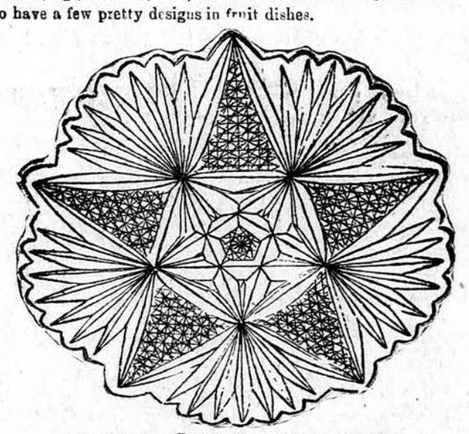
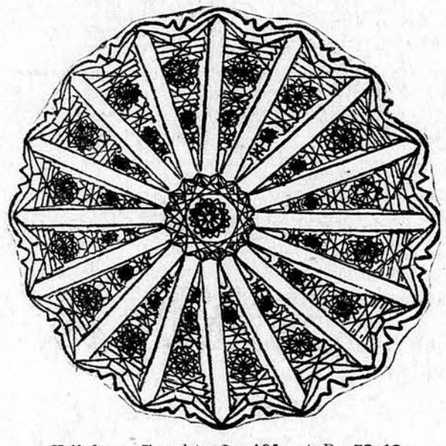


One dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 160 net, Rs. 120.



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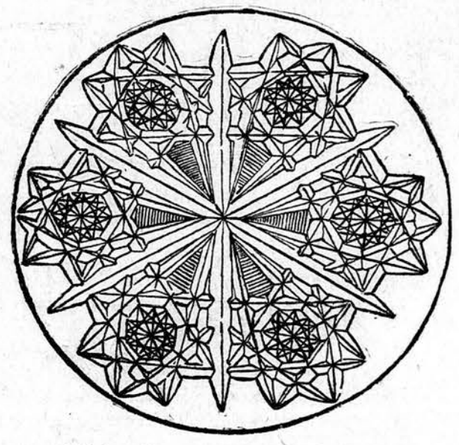

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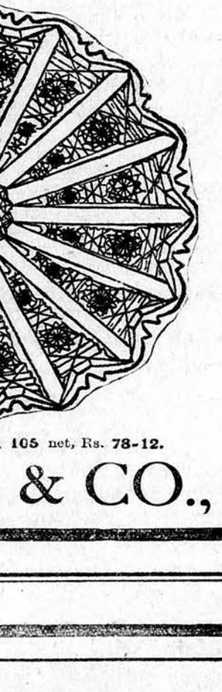

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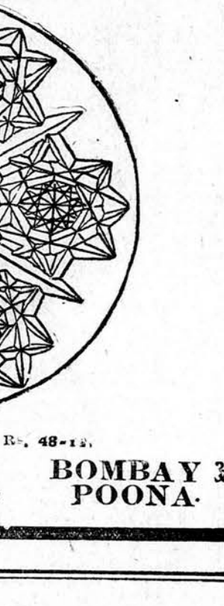

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